

SATURDAY NIGHT

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We are delighted to be able, after a long delay necessitated by the terms of the contest, to announce the winners of the Royal Visit Photograph Competition, and to state that the one hundred album size prints, made by "Jay" from competitors' negatives, which have been greatly admired during the past week on the walls of the Art Department of the Robert Simpson Co. Ltd. in Toronto, are now being bound up into an Album for transmission to Their Majesties.

The list of winners, with some comments upon the Competition, will be found on page 23. The list of competitors whose work has been admitted to the Album has already appeared.

On page 5 the reader will find a copyright article by Walter Lippmann, which we believe to be one of the most important American contributions to the discussion of Canadian-American relations to appear in recent years. Mr. Lippmann has a full appreciation of the vastly increased importance of Canada to the British Commonwealth resulting from the impairment of the military isolation so long enjoyed by the British Isles.

LORD MARLEY'S admirably objective discussion of the war situation in the first of the Toronto "Town Hall" series included a warning that when the peace terms come to be written Russia will hold one of the largest pens. He might have gone further, and said that if the United States maintains its attitude of more or less benevolent aloofness Russia will come close to dictating the peace treaty clause by clause. A Europe consisting of a group of disputing and war-torn nations cannot make much of a stand against an autocracy with such enormously increased resources and prestige as Russia will enjoy by the time Germany has finished handling over everything in reach as payment for a few munitions and a non-aggression pact.

There is however another aspect to this same situation. The overhanging threat of Russia, with its political and economic system so fundamentally different from everything that civilized Europe stands for, may be a most important aid in bringing about the establishment of the only type of organization which can bring to Europe a reasonable hope of continued existence and freedom, the type of organization also referred to by Lord Marley as one of the things to be looked forward to at the close of the present hostilities—a United States of Europe, with a very considerable portion of sovereignty transferred from the present self-subsisting nations to a central Congress.

In that United States of Europe, it is hardly possible that Russia could have a part, and indeed one of its major objectives would necessarily be the preservation of the genuinely European heritage from Russian attacks. Such a federal organization is far easier to bring about under pressure of some external threat to the security and ideals of the confederating nations than it is in the kind of general vacuum in which the League of Nations started its career; and it is possible to find encouraging signs of a tendency in that direction, in the regional alliances which have already developed in the Baltic area and in the Balkans, and which have as their chief purpose the preservation of their members from alternative threats of domination by Germany and by Russia.

The Padlock Laugh

BY THE time these lines are read the result of the provincial election in Quebec, called by Premier Duplessis on the allegation that provincial autonomy was being violated by the war measures of the Dominion, will be known. But one of the results of the election campaign, and that not the least important, is known already; the famous and infamous Padlock Law unanimously adopted by the Quebec Legislature early in Mr. Duplessis's regime is doomed.

Nothing is much dearer to the heart of the French-Canadian than perfect freedom of expression at election times for any French-Canadian political group which is not actually anti-religious in its purposes. And on Thursday of last week Mr. Duplessis committed the grave political error of using the Padlock Law, in the precise manner in which SATURDAY NIGHT has all along predicted that it would ultimately be used, to suppress a perfectly legitimate

campaign document of the Liberal party of the Province of Quebec—a document issued by the Liberal headquarters organization under Mr. Godbout, the provincial Liberal leader.

It is true that this document was extremely irreverent to Mr. Duplessis. It was a caricature of Messrs. Stalin and Hitler, which when folded in a certain way produced an additional caricature of Mr. Duplessis himself. But the French-Canadian does not object to irreverence, when directed towards a person so little noted for reverence himself as Mr. Duplessis; and the idea that a law which the French-Canadian fondly supposed was to be used merely for the suppression of Communism is capable of being used for the suppression of the campaign arguments of a great and widely supported political party came to him as a shock and a disillusionment.

Col. P. A. Piuze, chief of the Provincial Police, whose painful duty it became to carry out Mr. Duplessis's orders in this matter (Mr. Duplessis is at the moment of writing not only Premier but also Attorney-General, and therefore sole discretionary authority under the Padlock Law), explained to interviewers that the cartoon came within the scope of the statute because it contained a picture of Stalin. The idea that a picture of Stalin, employed for the purpose of holding him up to public execration, is "Communist propaganda" was too much for the French-Canadian sense of humor, and the Padlock Law was transformed overnight from a bulwark of religion into a bad joke.

Twelve Days of Heaven

WE DO not know of any other welfare work report which moves us to quite as much sympathy and satisfaction as that of the Neighborhood Workers Association on its work at Bolton Camp. The report of the 1939 season has just reached us, with the cheering news that 108 more children were given a summer holiday than last year, breaking all records. The financial statement is very detailed, and shows a cost, in the camp of \$8.75 per person per twelve-day holiday, a figure which is made possible only by an immense amount of volunteer assistance. One-sixth of the recipients of these holidays are adults, and five-sixths are children, and the total is almost seven

thousand. One department of the organization's work, and the one which is most susceptible of expansion and did actually show most of the expansion last summer, is the finding of country homes whose families are willing to take city children for a vacation period, sometimes with and sometimes without parents. Nearly two thousand children and 63 adults were thus booked in 740 homes, which make no charge for the board and lodging, so that the cost to the N.W.A. is almost negligible. Owing to good selection this plan is working very satisfactorily, and the benefits are not confined to the visitors from the city.

The Continuing Pacifists

AT THE moment of writing, Mr. Magone, the very able legal assistant to the Attorney General of Ontario, is preparing a report upon the criminality or otherwise of the "Witness Against War" declaration signed last week by seventy-five ministers of the United Church of Canada, which has been complained about to the Attorney General as being a possible violation of the law against statements prejudicial to recruiting. We think it highly probable that a jury would find the declaration prejudicial to recruiting, but we also think that it would be very unwise to call upon it to do so.

For the statement itself we have no admiration whatever, except for the dexterous manner in which it incorporates some highly unwise phrases used by the General Council of the United Church in the piping times of peace in 1938, and thus puts all the rest of the ministers of that Church in the painful position of having to recant their official utterances. That they would have to recant them at some time or other we have never doubted, and SATURDAY NIGHT has on several occasions warned not only the United Church but other communions of the unwisdom of allowing the pacifist element among their ministers to lead them into positions which they would never be willing or able to maintain when the country next found itself engaged in hostilities. Declarations erecting pacifism into a church dogma, such as that "We positively reject war because war rejects love, defies the will of Christ and denies the worth of man," are of value only when based upon such intensity of conviction that they will be maintained

↑ THE PICTURES ↓

THAT THE NAZIS REALIZE the fate of economic strangulation which awaits them inevitably is shown in last week's air attacks on the British Navy—still Britain's ace weapon of the war. With the convoy system now working efficiently, with the submarine hunt in full operation and with the capital ships remaining the masters of the seas, all British peoples have cause for satisfaction. Here are two dramatic scenes from the war at sea. LEFT, the guns of a cruiser point skyward. RIGHT, a battleship at anchor in a moonlit harbor.

regardless of circumstances and consequences; when put forth without such conviction they are merely dangerous and illusory.

But Mr. Magone and Mr. Conant are not concerned about the uncomfortable position of the majority of the United Church clergy. They have only to consider what is their proper policy towards the Continuing Pacifists in the light of the nation's best interests. The laws relating to the censorship of public utterances in time of war are not exactly like the laws relating to murder and theft; they need to be applied with good sense and moderation. To erect the seventy-five ministers into seventy-five martyrs to the cause of freedom of conscience would not be good sense. Their action will bring at least one important punishment upon them in any event; it will compel the Church to which they belong to re-formulate its stand upon the question of war in such a way as to show that the belief that war is in itself sinful is no longer part of its creed.

Disappearing Journalists

DEATH has wrought considerable havoc in the none too extensive ranks of experienced and able journalists in Canada in the last week or two. The late A. R. Carman of the Montreal Star was one of the ablest and most earnest students of international affairs in the Dominion, having been possibly the first Canadian journalist to qualify himself to speak with first-class authority in that field. It would be a mistake to suppose that his importance to the Star had anything to do with this particular qualification, for during most of the time for which he wrote foreign-affairs leaders there was no receptive public in the Dominion for such writing. The quality which made Mr. Carman really priceless to Lord Atholstan was his ability to impart an air of tremendous sincerity and earth-shaking importance to the rare political pronouncements of the Star, which invariably had some objective far removed from their ostensible one. He was the author of every important editorial in the newspaper from 1901 to 1917, the years when Lord Atholstan, freed from the worries of the pioneering years of a new journal, was establishing himself as a great financial and political influence in Montreal; and the "Whisper of Death" campaign was a typical example of the Carman-Atholstan technique, as was also the handling of the relations between the federal Conservatives and the Bourassa Nationalists in the campaign of 1911. When he returned from his four years' exile with the Philadelphia Ledger, Mr. Carman embarked on another eighteen years of Star leader-writing; but the ambitions of the owner had now for the most part been satisfied, and the writer had more scope for the subject with which he was really concerned, the clash of contending interests upon the world stage, and as time went on he was able to interest a growing fraction of the English-speaking population of Eastern Canada in that subject.

Mr. Carman came to his end full of years and honors, but D. B. MacRae, for many years the "D.B.M." of the editorial page of the Winnipeg Free Press, and since 1929 the editor of the Regina Leader-Post, was entitled to expect a decade or two of further brilliant service from him. At the opposite pole from Carman, his chief interest was the common man in his own immediate surroundings; but that led to a keen and intelligent interest in public affairs, and ultimately to a powerful influence upon them. He will be very hard to replace.

THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

THE sickness of the world lies in the fact, of course, that we strive to perfect machines instead of morals.

The quintuplets don't know there is a war on, says Dr. Dafoe.—Daily Press.
That makes it unanimous.

The difference between this autumn and last is that then the casualty lists were confined to the sporting pages.

A man without opinion
Is a dictator's minion.

—Old Snorting Manuscript.

Question of the Hour: How many shopping days till Christmas?

Military science has progressed pretty far in devising delicate instruments for the detection of far-away airplane motors, but human ingenuity at present is incapable of contriving an instrument delicate enough to detect action on the western front!

Habits die hard, as witness the story of the man who listened to the broadcast of the football game with a rug wrapped around his knees.

The trouble is, decides Oscar, that what is Germany's living room is somebody else's funeral parlor.

Hitler may be a gambler, as they say, but he's small-time. He won't take a chance unless the race is fixed.

The British Admiralty is intensifying its defensive measures against submarines and airplanes in the conviction that if you save the surface ships you save all.

PROGRESS
The Dark Ages.
The Black-out Ages.

First Citizen: "Why did you slam down the telephone receiver?"

Second Citizen: "It was a commercial."

Our literary editor advises us that if we are interested in autumn fiction without any love interest we should peruse the war communiqués.

If what we are fighting for is a just and lasting peace then this war isn't going to last ten years. It's going to last forever.

And you will know it is Utopia, too, because when you recommend a movie to people they will like it as much as you did.

Esther says she was highly flattered the other evening. She says her hostess offered her some pre-war whiskey.



Russia Wants a Western Port and Finland Is Afraid

BY BASIL FULLER

Mr. Fuller is the author of "Canada Today and Tomorrow" and other books.

WHEN traveling recently in Scandinavia I happened upon what the politicians call an "extremely anxious situation" which is based upon a fear of Russia.

For the past few years people in many parts of the European Continent have lived in almost constant fear of war, but the observer might reasonably suppose that at least those living in the Far North would have been exempt from this anxiety. Unhappily, this has not been the case. Scandinavia in general, and Finland in particular, is suffering from a pronounced fear-complex. And the reason is one which has escaped the attention of most observers, probably because they have been engaged urgently elsewhere upon more obvious problems. Nevertheless, this northern "situation" may one day flare up in so violent a fashion that it will become the focus of the world's interest—and care. Even places near the Arctic Circle are not entirely free from the curse of modern Europe, War-fear.

The facts I learned are difficult to understand from the viewpoint of more southerly countries, but they are of great interest and considerable importance, and I report them as I received them on the spot. Strangely enough, some of these facts were gathered from an American citizen. The fear which afflicts the Finns, and perhaps to a lesser extent Sweden and Norway, is not of a Central European war, in which they do not think they would be directly involved, but of a possible conflict with an aggressive Russian policy having as its objective the possession of a Western port. Why the Russians, who would seem to have preoccupations of sufficient urgency at home and in the Far East, should be thought likely to burden themselves with an invasion of northern Scandinavia is not at first apparent. But the Finn can produce his reasons, and the fear of this possible move on the part of his powerful neighbor prevents him from enjoying the peace of mind which the geographical position of his country, well removed from the welter of conflicting interests which is modern Central Europe, should make his birth-right.

Long a Buffer State

On landing in Finland, I went first to the town of Viborg, in Finnish Viipuri, a place of many tragic memories. It stands at the head of a big bay in the Gulf of Finland, some fifty miles from the Soviet border, and a further twenty-five or so from Leningrad. One Torkel Knutson, a Swede, conquered Viipuri in 1293, and built there a castle which still stands grim upon its rock in the centre of a fast-flowing river, and which is now used as a prison. The building of this castle marked the beginning of Swedish power in Finland, and so also of the great Russo-Swedish conflict, wherein at frequent intervals for the best part of five hundred years the buffer state became a land of blood and tears. For these reasons, it seemed to me that Viipuri castle was a suitable starting point for inquiries concerning Finland's present troubles, troubles which, under certain circumstances, might be the tribulation of the whole of Europe, and perhaps the world. Thus, it was in a hotel within a short distance of the castle that I met an American, a Finn by birth, who, after many years in the United States, had now come back to his first home-land to, as he phrased it himself, "die in the fear of invasion." He was a short man, with strong chin and clear eye, and his conversation soon showed me that he was a person of very considerable experience. He had travelled widely, and he knew his world. Reasonably optimistic in outlook, he yet looked facts in the face without trying to hide their full significance when this happened to be unpleasant. In short, he appealed to me as a level-headed man whose opinions on affairs would be well worth considering. As was natural considering his long sojourn in the United States, he spoke English fluently, and with little accent.

We sat in the hotel lounge, and my new acquaintance ordered coffee. When this arrived he put sugar in his mouth and sipped appreciatively. This is a curious Finnish custom and apparently half a lifetime spent away from his own country had not changed his habit. Quiet held Viipuri, and fear seemed very far away indeed. Suddenly my companion started talking upon the subject upon which I had been trying to draw him. He had seemed reluctant to discuss the matter, but now suddenly changed his mind.

"You talk of fear in the North", he said. "Well, of course there's fear. You've explored this old town pretty thoroughly? Well, you've noticed that parts seem very new. Those new patches are the healed scars of the Communist hate. Here was fierce fighting in 1918. Wounds heal, but their scars remain as a perpetual memory. So is it with Viipuri. For centuries Russians trod our soil, humiliated, oppressed us. In 1809 they finally overcame the Swedes and held Finland cruelly until the Revolution gave us our Republic. What Russia did once for the sake of the glory of conquest and possession we believe that she now has excellent material reasons for trying to achieve again. We believe that she would like a port giving upon the Atlantic, and that she may one day try to take one by thrusting through Suomi, (the Finnish name for Finland), through Northern Sweden and Norway. How soon this may be no one can tell. It is because we fear Russia that we are ready to make common cause with the Swedes, our old-time oppressors. Can you not understand the likelihood of all this? Russia lacks free outlet to the Atlantic. The Kattegat is commanded by Sweden and Denmark between them, and could be closed to Russian shipping at any time. It is a narrow enough channel under the best of circumstances, and would be practically impossible to force. In addition to this, Germany's geographical posi-

tion permits her to lend aid to the closing of this sea passage. And it is common knowledge that her relations with Russia are such that she would gladly seize an opportunity to do her feared rival an injury. Thus Russia cannot maintain the sea route to the Atlantic, and were she to decide upon endeavoring to secure a western port, we believe that she would strike through Finland."

Russia Still Russia

He dangled another lump of sugar in his hand preparatory to putting it between his lips. The lines had deepened on his forehead, and his mind was groping into the future, to some grim day, perhaps near at hand, perhaps still far away, when his country would again be involved in a death-grip with a powerful foe. It is no idle anxiety, this fear that grips the North. To attract his attention again I offered him a cigarette. I suggested that possibly there was very little in this talk of war with Russia, pointing out that the Soviets have excellent ports upon the Arctic Ocean—notably Murmansk, now a city of well over 100,000 people and growing fast—ports which are warmed by the Gulf Stream and so never freeze, despite their proximity to the Pole. Why should they not use these? To do so would surely be

infinitely less trouble than engaging in a new war! But the distance, he thought, was a consideration. And above all Russia had the additional spur of recovering lost territory. "Russia wants Finland back," he affirmed. "Czarist or Communist, it makes little difference. The essential Russian remains the same. His coat is changed, that is all. One day Russia will grab again."

Finnish anxiety in the present troublous times is probably based largely upon knowledge of the past sufferings of the country. As my companion talked, I recalled certain historical facts which go a long way to explain his attitude and to justify his prophecies of the future. Just as Belgium has again and again been made an international battlefield, so has Finland been the cockpit of the North. Between the years 1293 and 1809 there was fought in this country an almost continuous struggle between Russia and Sweden. This struggle swayed, but always Finland suffered. When it happened that the Russians retired temporarily from the conflict, leaving the Swedes in possession of Finland, the unfortunate country suffered in the wars that her conquerors waged with the Danes. Always the Finns were downtrodden. Perpetual warfare bred continual famine and pestilence. During the reign of Charles XI of Sweden, for example, hundreds of thousands of Finns perished from hunger and

FROM WEEK TO WEEK

Bankers Have Their Uses

BY B. K. SANDWELL

THE real thesis of Mr. Maurice Colbourne's play, "Charles the King", presented last week in this city and this week in Montreal, and singularly misunderstood by the critics in both cities, is that a King ought always to be able to get money when he needs it to maintain his Kingship. King Charles could not get money when he needed it very urgently; and as a result he lost first his Kingship and then his head. Mr. Colbourne maintains that it was the bankers who brought about this result. Mr. Colbourne does not like bankers. He is a Social Creditor. His play should do very well in Calgary and Edmonton, and perhaps even better in the smaller places around these metropolitan cities.

No historian, I think, will dispute Mr. Colbourne's contention that King Charles lost his throne and his head because he could not raise money, or because his enemies could raise more of it than he could. Some historians, however, find this a less deplorable fact than Mr. Colbourne does. One of the reasons why King Charles had so much difficulty in raising money was the fact that he was extremely unreliable about paying it back. That is no defect in Charles to Mr. Colbourne's mind, because to that mind the sovereign power ought to be able to raise money without bothering about paying it back. There are many minds at Edmonton and at Ottawa which share Mr. Colbourne's view on this matter, but it is not universally held by economists.

The Parliament beat King Charles because it was better able to raise money. But even the Parliament was eventually turned out of power, and the Army substituted for it as the real ruler of England, because the Parliament refused to pay its just debts. It refused to pay the Army, and the Army proceeded to purge Parliament of the majority of its members, consisting of those who were unfavorable to the payment of what was owing to the Army, and proceeded to rule the country through what was left of the Parliament, a thoroughly unconstitutional proceeding, but a thoroughly natural one on the part of an Army. It may be all right up to a point to cheat people who cannot fight to prevent your cheating them; but it is always foolish to cheat people who can fight.

Money Rules Governments

Now it is an unquestionable fact that ever since money became an important element in human economy, it has also been an element of the highest importance in politics. Thrice armed is he that hath his quarrel just, but four times he whose enemy is bust. It is Mr. Colbourne's contention, and that of a vast number of people at the present time who hate bankers and the "credit system" and the gold monopoly (and the Jews and the people who move gold from one country to another), that this dependence, to a certain extent, of power, or lawful authority, upon finance makes for injustice rather than for justice, for tyranny rather than liberty. It is an arguable contention, but Charles the First is a poor example to argue it with. Personally I do not think it is a sound contention at all. I think that the combination in the same hands of the supreme sovereign authority and an unlimited ability to raise money is an extremely dangerous combination, rendering the sovereign power altogether too free from checks and restraints. I do not care whether the

sovereign power be a King who signs what he will and leaves unsigned what he won't, as Charles was always trying to do, or whether it be a Cabinet which tells a King what to sign and what to leave unsigned; whichever of these it be, I think it is a good thing that it should have to accept certain checks upon the exercise of its authority, resulting from the necessity of preserving its credit so that it will always be able to get money when it needs it. I think it is a good thing that Mr. Aberhart is not able to raise money by printing Social Credit certificates in the name of the Province of Alberta. I think it is a good thing that Col. Ralston is not able to raise money by telling the Bank of Canada to print it. (He is, of course, able to tell the Bank of Canada to print it, but if he tells it to print too much the value of it will go down and he will be left where he was before, whereas if he merely borrows it from the people who already have it he can go on doing so for a long while without putting down its value, provided that these people are confident that he will pay it back.)

Value of Counterpoise

The question is largely whether you want a government that is very powerful indeed, practically all-powerful, or whether you prefer a government that is subject to certain very decided limitations upon its power—limitations the application of which, I admit, rests largely in the hands of people who have considerable money. Personally I prefer the limited government, but then I am nineteenth century; Mr. Colbourne is twentieth century and prefers King Charles and unlimited government. He hates the money power so deeply that he will not tolerate it even as a counterpoise to the government power; I hate neither of them, and value each of them as a good counterpoise to the other. The lack of counterpoises seems likely, in my mind, to bring us to the condition of Russia under Stalin and Germany under Hitler. If I must be governed—and obviously in this imperfect world and with my imperfect character I must—I would sooner be ruled by two separate authorities each of which keeps rather a sharp eye upon the other, than by a single authority which does not have to keep an eye upon anybody.

I admit that the bankers are not a perfect governing body for Canada; but they don't govern Canada entirely. I feel very strongly that the politicians are not a perfect governing body for Canada, and I am glad that they are prevented from certain excesses by the necessity of standing in with the bankers. As a result of this situation I think that the voters, the common people, do from time to time get a certain amount of say as to what the politicians should do, which I suspect they would not get if the particular group of politicians presently in power were able to raise all the money they needed merely by a scratch of the pen. After all, even in Mr. Colbourne's play, King Charles was only prevented from imposing the Anglican Prayer Book upon Scotland because the bankers would not lend him enough money to pay enough troops to impose it. I do not suppose the bankers cared a hoot in hades about either Scotland or the Prayer Book; but if Mr. Colbourne thinks that they were not doing more for the good government of Scotland than Charles was, he had better go and consult a Scot.

↑ THE PICTURES ↓

HERE'S A REAL MENACE to Hitler's Reich. Taught for years to regard each other as deadly enemies, Nazi and Communist soldiers are now rubbing shoulders, and inevitably exchanging ideas, along the new "line of demarcation" in conquered Poland. LEFT, a Red tank crew is the object of much interest to a mixed group of German troops. RIGHT, a Red officer meets his new "friends". Note his mongoloid cast of countenance; more than three quarters of the Russian troops employed in Poland are said to have come from the Far Eastern portion of Stalin's domain.

disease. In the diocese of Abo alone no fewer than 60,000 persons died in nine months. Gustavus Vasa, Gustavus Adolphus, Peter the Great, Charles XII, Gustavus IV may be romantic names for a child's book, and a pride to professional historians, but in the mind of the Finn they are synonymous with greed, conquest and oppression. Not that all of them were cruel men; they were not, but, so far as the Finns are concerned, they were always the top dogs and so their memories are not loved, any more than their descendants are regarded with affection, despite the fact that circumstances have forced their old-time vassals into friendship with their country.

Flooded With Spies

Even when the long wars ceased, Sweden resigning all rights in Finland, and the country came under the Russian peace, the lot of the people was little improved. The notorious Russian system of Czarist days was set in operation and the Russian language and Russian officials were forced upon Finland. The land was flooded with spies, and a special Russian police force was created. Domiciliary visits, illegal arrests became common. And eventually the Finnish forces were practically amalgamated with the Russian. Having passed through many grievous years into the somewhat watery joys of a fearful independence, many Finns find it difficult to believe that their Republic can be maintained unchallenged. Their racial memories may perhaps cause them to see danger where no danger exists, but one must suppose that they themselves are the best judges of their own problems.

"Does the leopard change his spots?" said my companion quietly. "Well, why should you expect the Russian to change his habits? One of those habits has been oppressing us. We do not forget. We do not think that the Revolution has changed him. Human nature does not change so swiftly. Here in Viipuri, and elsewhere, it is the same, we do not trust. We are a small state, but we do what we can to prepare."

A few minutes passed in silence. Then a sharp order broke the quiet of the room. I looked out of the window. In the street below trudged a company of rather shabby-looking soldiers. There was none of the showy bombast characteristic of some Continental armies. The men were peasants, and they marched with the stolid tramp of the peasant soldier, unimaginative, uninspired, yet with dogged determination. Men who would give a stern account of themselves in a tight corner, even as did their fathers before them when fighting as mercenaries in the pay of the Russians or the Swedes. These, then, were the men who threw off the Communist yoke. The marching died away in the direction of the barracks on a hill facing towards Soviet Russia.

"We do what we can," repeated my companion with a weary gesture towards the street. Quiet again settled on Viipuri. But somehow it seemed less innocent and peaceful a place following that sound of solid feet on dusty streets. Finland certainly is doing all she can to prepare.

Later, far away North in the town of Oulu, which stands near the head of the Gulf of Bothnia, I heard much the same story from a man who runs a prosperous business in Helsingfors, the Capital of Finland, and the so-called Great White City of The North.

"We remember that an outlet in the West was one of the chief policies of Peter the Great of Russia," said this man. "In his day, the Swedes commanded the Baltic, and so to drive a passage to the Western world Peter built the navy for which he has become so famous in history. History repeats itself, but not always in just the same way or with just the same tools, and we are afraid that, in her next attempt to break into the West, Russia will not try the sea, an element to which her people are temperamentally unsuited, but strike westward overland, in which case we stand directly in the only path she can possibly follow. It seems once more that Finland may be billed for the part of pawn in the game of a great Power. It is difficult to say whether or not we exaggerate the gravity of the position, and of course the Government people won't talk, but now that we have our freedom at last we are almost as afraid as in the days of oppression, perhaps even more afraid. For then we had so little to lose."

Today Finland does not fear aggression on the part of the Swedes, but she has not forgotten what she has suffered in the past at the hands of Swedish kings. And perhaps the sincerity of her recent fear of the intentions of the Soviet is best gauged by her willingness to crush down a very natural national resentment by allying her interests to those of Sweden, and making at least a good show of cordiality, all with a view to present a united front to possible peril from the East.

The Errors of Herr Hitler

BY HISTORICUS

PART of our present trouble is that many people, including even members of the British cabinet, regard Adolf Hitler as a genius. We know that he poses as a "prophet," with a sixth sense which tells him when, where, and how to move; and apparently there are those who are willing to take him at his own valuation. There are indeed those who have likened him to Napoleon as a "child of destiny." It must be confessed that recent events have lent some color to this view. But have these events been wholly the result of Hitler's own shrewdness, or have they not been rather the result of the almost incredible stupidity of political leaders in other countries? Sir Henry Wilson, who was chief of the British general staff at the end of the Great War, expressed the fear, shortly after the signing of the Treaty of Versailles, and before he was shot down by an Irish assassin, that the politicians would proceed to throw away all that the soldiers had won. That appears to have been what has happened.

However that may be, the idea that Hitler is infallible will not bear examination. He has made some pretty bad mistakes in his day, and it would seem that he is still making them. Some of them, such as his persecution of the Jews, are not yet universally recognized as mistakes, since he seems to have temporarily benefitted by them; only future events will prove him to have been wrong. But there are some of his mistakes that are patent and indisputable; and it would seem profitable to call them to mind:

Catalogue of Errors

(1) In 1923 Hitler led in Munich what is known as "the Beer-Parlour Putsch." This was a miserable fiasco which led to his spending a long time in jail. He has repeatedly glorified the memory of those who fell in this "Putsch," but I am not aware that he has ever glorified the "Putsch" itself as one of his outstanding successes. Perhaps his "sixth sense" was not working so early as this.

(2) While in jail he wrote a book, entitled "Mein Kampf," which was published in Germany in 1926. "Oh, that mine enemy had written a book!" is an aphorism the truth of which even Hitler has apparently recognized. For years the only translations of this work available to the English-speaking world were garbled and emasculated texts, from which had been eliminated those passages which it was not desirable for the foreigner to read; and even copies of the German original were difficult to obtain from Germany. Only in 1939 did unexpurgated translations of the German original make their appearance in the United States; and since their publication the world has been able to read Herr Hitler's mind. Had he not written "Mein Kampf," he might have remained an enigma; now he is known to the world as a self-confessed liar and trickster. To warn, not only your enemies, but even your friends, that you have no respect for truth and morality, must surely be regarded as a mistake.

(3) After the German elections of 1933, as the leader of the largest group in the German Reichstag, with forty-seven per cent of the Reichstag behind him, he was invited by Hindenburg to form a government. A clever politician, with such a large bloc behind him, should have had no difficulty in winning over a sufficient number of members from other groups to form a clear majority; and then he could

STILL LIFE

TO THE poets who have fed
To pools where little breezes dusk and shiver,
Who need still life to deliver
Their souls of their songs—
There are roses blanching of red
In the Orient gardens, Japanese urns to limn
With delicate words, and enough wrongs
To exhaust an Olympian quiver,
And time, be it said,
For a casual hymn
To be sung for the hundred thousand dead
In the mud of the Yellow River.

E. J. PRATT.

have proceeded to take what measures seemed best to him. He preferred, however, as soon as he was in power, to arrest a number of his opponents in the Reichstag, before the Reichstag met, and obtained his majority in this way. I am aware that Hitler has no use for democratic government; but what must have been the private reactions of those who had voted for the members of the Reichstag sent to concentration camps? Surely it is a mistake to antagonize people when you do not have to.

(4) In 1934 the Austrian Nazis tried to seize power in Austria, and assassinated the Austrian prime minister, Dollfuss. That Hitler was behind this "Putsch" has never, I think, been proved; but it is a reasonable assumption that it was undertaken with his approval, if not at his instigation. The fact that Hitler achieved the Anschluss with Austria in 1938 cannot obscure the fact that the "Putsch" of 1934 was a failure.

Last and Greatest

(5) In the spring of 1939 Hitler invaded Czechoslovakia, and virtually absorbed the Czechs in the German Reich. This may prove to be the greatest mistake he has made. Up to this point, he had announced that his program was the return to Germany of all Germans outside the boundaries of the Reich; and there had seemed to many people, especially to those who thought the Treaty of Versailles a hard or unwise treaty, a certain justification for this program. But when he placed his heel on the neck of the Czechs, he served notice on all the non-German peoples adjacent to Germany—the Poles, the Hungarians, the Rumanians, etc.—that the fate of the Czechs might happen to them. Czechoslovakia, after Munich, was a mere shadow of its former self, and might, it would seem, have been easily dominated by Germany, both in an economic and in a political sense, at any time. But for Hitler to announce, before he needed to do so, that his aim was not only the re-absorption in the German Reich of all German communities, but the domination of non-German countries, seems a mistake of fatal dimensions. Its



HOW MUCH CAN YOU GIVE US ON THIS ?

results are, at any rate, now apparent.

(6) On August 24, 1939, Hitler concluded a non-aggression pact with Russia—a pact that had all the appearance of a treaty of friendship. He thought, no doubt, that this would demoralize Great Britain and France, who had been endeavoring to enlist Russia on their side, and would bring about the capitulation of Poland. It did neither, however, and indeed it seemed to stiffen the resolution of Great Britain, France, and Poland to stand fast.

It produced an immediate cleavage between Germany and Japan; and has evidently caused wonderment and disquietude in Spain and Italy. In Germany one cannot yet tell what the results may have been; but it is a safe guess that not even Hitler can denounce the Russian Communists for years as the Devil's spawn, and then conclude a treaty of friendship with them, without producing among his own people a feeling of bewilderment.

No, the infallibility of Hitler is a myth.

THE WAR AGAINST AGGRESSION

Churchill Draws a Lesson

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

"WHEN is this phony war going to start?" seems to be a question being asked in Britain, France and Germany as well as here, to judge from the news reports and the speeches of various leaders, calling for patience. In trying to figure out the development of this war I have been reminded of something I learned in my first lesson in surveying: that you have to take a back-sight before you can get a fore-sight. We will probably come nearest to divining the minds and the plans of the opposing commanders if we look back over the lessons of the last war, on which they were raised and in the study of which their minds have been steeped.

The French show in their every move that they are thinking of the disastrous opening phase in 1914 when their brave troops, impelled by the doctrine of *l'offensive à l'outrance*, threw themselves wildly against the Germans whenever they came within sight of them and suffered losses, particularly in trained professional officers, from which the army never properly recovered during the entire war. It was not considered good for us to be told then, but in the three weeks between August 21 and September 12, 1914, the French lost 450,000 killed, wounded and prisoners, and in the first three months 854,000, or nearly one-fifth of their casualties for the whole struggle. During 1915 Joffre solidly continued this blood-letting treatment, incurring in his Artois and Champagne offensives a further 1,450,000 casualties. Winston Churchill analyses the effects of this "blood test," as well as those to which other commanders on the Western Front subjected their armies, in a brilliant chapter in the third volume of his "World Crisis." One wonders on reading the story, not that there were a few outbreaks of mutiny in the French army, but that that army held together at all. With these one and a half million lives the French Command gained no worthwhile objectives and purchased a bare half-million German lives—surely a poor return. It is easy enough, knowing the outcome of the war, to look back and say that this or that was wrong. Joffre and the others could only "carry on the war." But that is just the point: the commanders of today are looking back on these results.

"Killing Germans"

The British, for instance, have never ceased to debate, sadly or bitterly, according to temperament, the purposelessly prolonged and profitless offensives of the Somme, Arras and Passchendaele which cost the cream of a generation. 450,000 British casualties at the Somme; 350,000 at Arras and Messines; 300,000 at Passchendaele. This was what Sir William Robertson called in his memoirs "straightforward action on the Western Front" as opposed to such imaginative attempts as the Dardanelles (what might not have been achieved there with half of the Spring 1915 Allied casualties in France?), and Haig described as a necessary process of "killing Germans." Churchill brings forward the official casualty figures of both sides to show that "in all the British offensives the British casualties were never less than 3 to 2, and often nearly double the corresponding German losses. 'Killing Germans'!—while we were inflicting on the Germans at such expense a total loss of 886,000 killed, maimed and prisoners in 1915 and '16, their normal inflow of young conscripts was 1,600,000 and actually they took in 2,513,000, so that at the end their army was a million and two-thirds stronger!"

The minds of the German military, on the other hand, remain under the indelible impress of their studies of Verdun and the great Ludendorff offensives of March-July, 1918. Ludendorff opposed the Verdun attack and revealed afterwards that it "was not undertaken with the object of destroying the fortress . . . but of inflicting a deep wound on the French army, from which it would slowly bleed to death. Our calculations were wrong. The fighting . . . wore out not only the French army, but also the German." Verdun he records as a "moral failure" for the German army. Ludendorff was then in the East. But when he was moved to the West he prepared and launched an offensive far greater than Verdun. Into this effort he poured all of the still considerable strength of the German army, now relieved of opposition in the East. It cost 900,000 killed and wounded, and bled the German army

white.

The overwhelming lesson that Churchill draws from this study is that "it was their offensive, not ours, that consummated their ruin. They were worn down not by Joffre, Nivelle and Haig, but by Ludendorff." "Surveying the war as a whole, the Germans were strengthened relatively by every British and French offensive launched against them, until the summer of 1918." Some of our offensives such as the opening at Arras, the capture of Messines Ridge and the first day at Cambrai were brilliant events and useful in undermining German confidence. "It was the long costly offensives, attempting to 'wear down' the Germans by attrition, but in reality being more worn down ourselves, which were unwise. Our whole strategy and tactics should instead have been directed towards compelling the enemy to attack."

Gamelin, it seems plain, is intent on this course. And he has appealed to the French nation not to force him through impatience into improvident action. The Allied plan seems to be: put the onus of the offensive on the enemy, hold tight the blockade, carry a furious attack to his submarines, and concentrate on building up decisive superiority in the air. That is, win a war of material, not of blood.

Germany Can't Wait

Will it work? Was the blockade so effective in the last war? Can the Germans be compelled to take the offensive? When I was in Berlin during the Mussolini visit in 1937 I clipped the following out of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, reprinted from the Reichswehr organ *Military Weekly*, on the effect of the blockade on the outcome in 1918. It is by the well-known German authority General Marx, and he joins sharp issue with the leading Nazi military writer General von Metzsch. "If ever we have to fight through a great struggle in the same circumstances again, in which the enemy has six times the ammunition, is able to feed and equip his troops incomparably better and give them twice the opportunity for rest, while on our side the food consists during the last years of only soggy bread, turnips and dried vegetables—if then the youth not only stand up but conquer, in spite of the fact that in the fourth year another Great Power with millions of fresh soldiers joins the fight against them—then, but only then, will I admit: 'Herr General von Metzsch was right, we lost in 1918 only because of lack of spirit and of the right kind of propaganda, not food supplies!'" "Which is better," the old general goes on, "to bring the youth up certain that they would have turned the trick in 1914-18, that defeat was only due to lack of spirit, or to tell them plainly: 'The men of 1914-18 made the mightiest military effort in history. But their final collapse was made inevitable by starvation, over-exertion and the bleeding of the nation white!'"

The blockade, more quickly clamped on and more effective than in the last war on account of Germany's much greater needs in iron and oil, forbids the waiting game to the German command. And the very essence of his totalitarian régime, which has built and sustained its power through a series of smashing, dramatic successes, and recognizes the need of giving its people a victory as a "shot in the arm" every so often, forbids the sit-and-wait game to Hitler.

Which side would profit from the delay, Germany, blockaded, using up its limited stores of war materials and already forced to reduce food rations by 30 per cent, or the Entente, gathering its forces from every corner of the world? (Just for example, Canada's own great aviation program). Don't the Germans face the dilemma of 1918 all over again, when they felt impelled to make a desperate attempt before America's men and materials arrived on the scene in force? They might turn to the Balkans—Stalin permitting—for the requisite "shot in the arm", but of all the major war materials there are only oil, bauxite and some food there. In the end more of their forces would be tied up as occupation troops and they would still have to fight it out with an ever stronger Entente on the Western Front.

The Germans can't wait; we can. They have got to take the offensive and pay its frightful cost, or else yield.

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THE WEEK IN CANADA

Lecturing:

In Toronto, LORD MARLEY, Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords and Under-Secretary for War in the Labor Government of Ramsay MacDonald, Hand-some, six-foot-two and a gunnery expert, Lord Marley had this to say of German air attacks on London: "The plain fact is that we are now bringing down more than 25 per cent of Nazi planes taking part in any attack pursued home. Let the Germans keep up such costly attacks if they can. We are completely ready now with two kinds of anti-aircraft guns—the multiple pom-pom firing over 1,000 rounds a minute and the double four-inch, which shoots with deadly accuracy to a height of 20,000 feet. If we only make one hit in 10, the effect on the Nazi planes will be disastrous." On the probable action of Britain if the Germans bomb London: "... we shall bomb all the great industrial centres of Germany, most of which are only



half an hour away from France. Civilians are bound to suffer, but these centres are definitely military targets. In any event, I don't think we will merely bomb civilians." On the war on the western front: "If there is no exciting news from France, it means our victory. The British and French intend to quietly let the Germans butt their heads against a stone wall." Lord Marley thought that the Opposition in the British House was pursuing a wise and constructive course in staying out of the Government. Said he: "If the Opposition leaders had accepted Cabinet posts they would not have been so free to voice their disapproval. As to the future, I would say that Winston Churchill is a definite possibility as Prime Minister if the war continues. There is criticism of Mr. Chamberlain, as many believe the man who staunchly believe in appeasement is not the man to lead the country in a war against all the principles appeasement advocated as applied to Germany."

Invoked:

QUEBEC PREMIER MAURICE DUPLESSIS Padlocked Law to confiscate the Premier's own picture. But even the most

anti-Duplessis observer would hardly claim that the picture flattered Mr. Duplessis: caricatures of Joseph Stalin (top) and Adolf Hitler (bottom) were printed on a hand bill which, when folded along two lines, combined the visages of the two dictators into a rather libelous but nonetheless recognizable likeness of the Union Nationale leader. Captioned "Three Allies—Find the Third," the idea is identical with that of the "Five Pigs" cartoon, where four porkers can be folded in such a way as to produce a full-face likeness of Der Fuehrer.

One day last week provincial police raided the printing offices of a firm located in the Stadium Building at Delorimier and Ontario streets, Montreal, the same building in which Premier Duplessis had held his big Montreal rally on the previous evening. They seized 1,000,000 copies of the puzzle. Officers who made the seizure did so under a warrant stamped with the signature of Colonel P. A. Piuze, superintendent of the Quebec Provincial Police. Colonel Piuze said he had acted on orders from the Department of the Attorney-General (Maurice Duplessis). Questioned regarding the seizure, Colonel Piuze declared it was made under provisions of the provincial padlock law respecting Communist propaganda: the circulars were regarded



APPOINTED: Sir Edward Beatty as representative in Canada of the British Ministry of Shipping. As such, he will act for the Ministry in all matters concerning the chartering and requirements of ocean shipping between Canada and Great Britain. Similar functions were performed by the Canadian Pacific Steamships Company in the last war.

as Red propaganda because they bore the picture of Joseph Stalin. But the offices of the printing company were not padlocked and no arrests were made.

The cartoons are said to have been ordered by officials of the Quebec Liberal Party.

Interviewed:

In New York last week, DR. ALLAN ROY DAFOE, doctor to and guardian of, the Dionne quintuplets. And according to the doctor, there are at least five Canadians who do not know



that there is a second World War being fought, for the Quints haven't been told. Said he: "Why should we tell them about the war? The war to us doesn't seem to have any bearing on the immediate problem of bringing up these five little girls.

No doubt, if it goes on another two or three years they will learn about it. But not now." To several thorough-going scribes to whom the tale of the quintuplets seemed only an unbelievable rumor, Dr. Dafeo related the story from beginning to end. Asked if any of the little girls was backward, the doctor replied that he didn't think so; that his girls were normal and healthy, not bright and not dumb, "because we don't want to bring them up to be smart alecks."

Further information gleaned by the scribes: that the money of the Quints' estate is invested in Dominion of Canada and Province of Ontario bonds, but if war loans are floated, they'll get some of those too; that at 5½ years they weigh 51 pounds and the doctor expects them to grow up to weigh about 115 pounds and stand 5 feet 5 inches tall; and that 350,000 people had visited them in the past year, about 75 per cent. of whom were Americans.

Home Again:

HON. CHARLES DUNNING former Finance Minister in the King Cabinet, from England where he had gone to consult specialists in an effort to regain his health. Looking robust and well, Mr. Dunning had apparently put on considerable weight since his departure for England last July. His immediate plans were to continue his rest cure at home for he believed that by following such advice he was in better health than he had been for years.

Opinion in the Dominion capital

THE MOST Fortunate DAY OF MY LIFE...



was the day I bought a British Northwestern "Star" Accident Policy.

Otherwise, the simple little painting job I was doing around the house would have cost me a small fortune. I fell off the ladder and fractured my right thigh.

In the hospital I received the finest attention, and knowing that my "Star" Accident Policy was taking care of expenses, I was able to concentrate on getting well.

That was six months ago. It took almost three months to make me a well man, but to-day I am 100% and my "Star" Policy gets a major part of the credit. Not having to worry about loss of income or extra expenses was a constant source of comfort.

Make enquiry now and learn how our "Star" Accident Policy can help you. It is up-to-date and flexible, it can be made to fit your needs and it definitely gives the utmost in protection at lowest cost.



BRITISH NORTHWESTERN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Head Office for Canada: 217 Bay Street, Toronto

J. H. RIDDEL, Managing Director V. G. CREBER, Asst. Manager
A. C. RUBY, Br. Mgr., WINNIPEG M. NEVILL, Br. Mgr., VANCOUVER

was that Mr. Dunning would not re-enter the political arena, but that he might associate himself with some of the numerous war activities where his experience and judgment would be of value in a consultative capacity. If there is no general election before the next session of Parliament, the former Finance Minister may take his seat as a private member for Queens, Prince Edward Island. He himself would make no definite announcement as to his political future beyond saying that he would consult with the specialists who were treating him before his English visit and would follow their advice implicitly. His only answer to questions concerning his return to politics: "I have not thought of that yet."

Abolished:

The Sam Browne belt, mark of the British army officer for decades, by orders of National Defense Headquarters. Other regulations forbid the wearing of orders, decorations and medals—though the appropriate ribbons will continue to be worn on service dress and battle dress—and full dress, undress and mess dress.

But most far-reaching was the order to do away with the Sam Browne belt which came into its greatest popularity in 1914-1919, when it was adopted for use by Officers and Warrant Officers, Class 1, of most of the Allied armies. For a strong sentiment attaches to the wearing of the Sam Browne which consists of a belt with two shoulder straps attached, though

normally only the strap passing over the right shoulder was worn. On the left of the waist belt a "frog" was worn to which the sword was attached.

Designed by, and named after, General Sir Sam Browne, British army officer who lived from 1824 to 1901, the Sam Browne belt will be replaced eventually by a belt two inches wide and made of the same colored material as the soldier's khaki uniform.

Swinging It:

In Toronto last week, BOB CROSBY, purveyor of music that he is proud to call "jazz" and a kid brother of Crooner Bing Crosby. Said the leader of the streamlined Dixieland band that is one of the most popular on the continent, on the attitude of the United States to the present war: "We still want to keep out of war if we can, but there's certainly no doubt as to where our sympathies lie." So far, the 26-year-old maestro did not think that dance bands in either the United States or Canada had been affected by the war, but if the United States should become involved, he thought that most "name" bands would lose a good percentage of their members for most of them were young men. On enlisting: "Most of us would want to join up if the United States went to war." On the branch of the service he would prefer: "The first thing I'd try to do would be to form a dance outfit overseas. If that didn't work, I'd probably get shoved in the infantry."



Maple Leaf Milling Company Limited

(A Company incorporated under the Ontario Companies Act) and its wholly owned Subsidiaries.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET as at 31st July, 1939

ASSETS	
Current:	
Cash on hand and in banks	\$ 40,908.49
Accounts and bills receivable less reserve for doubtful accounts	894,396.74
Inventories of merchandise and materials as determined by the management on the company's usual basis of valuation, namely:	
Hard wheat and hard wheat flour at not more than market value of wheat and cost of milling. Wheat and flour sold under contracts at cost which is less than contract price	\$ 1,029,272.38
Coarse grains, cereals, feeds, bags and other products and materials, at the lower of cost or market value	612,861.69
	1,642,134.07
Sundry:	
Advances to controlled companies, less reserve	\$ 79,809.59
Deferred charges and other payments carried forward	114,790.02
Inventories of repair parts, less reserve	49,015.46
	243,615.07
Investments:	
Shares of controlled companies (less amounts written off)	\$ 1,750,160.11
Other investments, mortgages, exchange seats and properties acquired, held for sale, less reserve	199,283.40
	1,949,443.51
Fixed:	
Real estate, plant and equipment at the depreciated replacement valuation as appraised by Canadian Appraisal Company Limited as of 15th June, 1929, plus additions at cost..	\$ 5,807,427.24
Less reserve for depreciation	1,403,130.37
	\$ 4,404,296.87
Trucks and automobiles at cost less depreciation	75,104.48
	4,479,401.35
Leases, contracts, goodwill, etc.:	
Leases and contracts (less amounts written off)	\$ 700,000.00
Trade marks and goodwill	300,000.00
	1,000,000.00
	\$10,249,899.23
LIABILITIES	
Current:	
Current bankers' advances (secured)	\$ 1,056,833.78
Bills receivable under discount	91,614.39
Owing for purchases of grain (secured)	28,017.58
Accounts and wages payable and accrued charges	375,887.13
Taxes payable and accrued	121,092.88
Bond interest accrued	23,102.50
	\$ 1,696,548.26
Deferred:	
Deferred bankers' advances (secured)	1,966,300.00
Bonds:	
First mortgage bonds due 1st December 1958—3% interest to 1st December, 1943, 5½% thereafter	\$ 5,000,000.00
Deduct redemptions	379,500.00
	4,620,500.00
The Campbell Flour Mills Company Limited	
5½% first mortgage bonds due 1949	\$1,100,000.00
Hedley Shaw Milling Company Limited	
5½% first mortgage bonds due 1949	750,000.00
(Pledged to secure the above \$5,000,000 first mortgage bond issue)	
Capital:	
Authorized—	
100,000 Class "A" participating preferred shares of no par value redeemable at \$17.50 per share and entitled to a dividend of 70c per share per annum, cumulative from 1st December, 1928.	
300,000 common shares of no par value.	
3 management shares of no par value.	
Issued—	
91,997 Class "A" shares at \$14 per share	\$ 1,287,958.00
250,100 common shares at \$1 per share	250,100.00
3 management shares at \$1 per share	3.00
	\$ 1,538,061.00
Less stated value of shares held by subsidiaries	20,459.80
	1,517,601.20
Surplus:	
Balance including surplus arising from reduction of capital, less amounts written off assets, etc.	448,949.77
Contingent liabilities:	
(1) For possible additional taxes in respect of prior years.	
(2) Guarantee of quarterly dividends on preferred shares of Eastern Bakeries Limited to 15th January, 1944, not exceeding \$13,000 per annum.	
	\$10,249,899.23

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have made an examination of the foregoing consolidated balance sheet of Maple Leaf Milling Company Limited and its subsidiaries as at 31st July, 1939, and of the accompanying consolidated statements of profit and loss and surplus for the year ending on that date. In connection therewith we examined or tested the accounting records of the company and its subsidiaries. We also made a general review of the accounting methods and of the operating and income accounts for the year and made tests of the year's transactions.

We report that, subject to the values at which fixed assets and investments are stated and to the adequacy of the reserve for depreciation, in our opinion based upon our examination the foregoing consolidated balance sheet and related statements of profit and loss and surplus have been drawn up in accordance with accepted principles of accounting so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the companies affairs as at 31st July, 1939, and of the results of their operations for the year, according to the best of our information and the explanations given us and as shown by the companies. All our requirements as auditors have been complied with.

Toronto, Canada, 5th October, 1939. CLARKSON, GORDON, DILWORTH & NASH, Chartered Accountants.

Consolidated Surplus Account for the Year Ended 31st July, 1939

Balance 31st July, 1938	\$ 16,941.85
Net profit for year after providing for income taxes	\$ 394,022.67
Add: Recovery from sale of collateral security, etc., given by former officers	7,886.25
Reserves provided in prior years, no longer required	55,099.00
	467,007.92
	\$ 473,949.77
Deduct amount written off leases and contracts	25,000.00
Balance 31st July, 1939	\$ 448,949.77



"OUTGOING" says the letter-tray, and these apples did go out in very short order. A magnificent apple-crop and the cutting off of some of the export facilities have provided Canada with something of an apple problem, and the job is to get apples into consumption as fast as possible. This picture shows the last of a purchase of twenty boxes, which "Saturday Night" put into consumption very rapidly last week by merely laying them out on trays. We recommend the idea to other large employers, as conducive to the health and happiness of the workers and the prosperity of the country.

Those Reformatory Soldiers

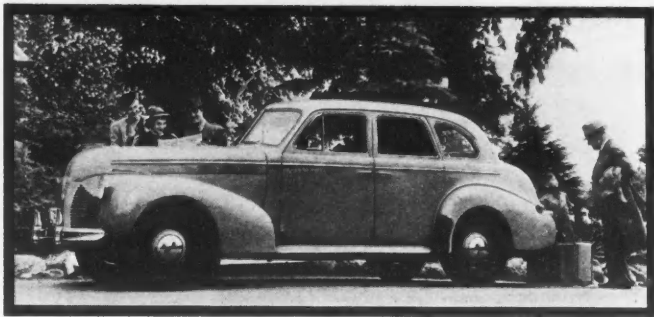
BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. J. S. LANGFORD

THERE has been much discussion lately about the merits and demerits of the proposal to enlist short term reformatory inmates as volunteers in the Canadian army. Those favoring such enlistment have considered only the great benefits that would accrue to these men in aiding their re-establishment. The main thing in considering this proposal should and must be whether it will adversely affect the efficiency of the army.

In this connection, it must be remembered that soldiers in barracks and camps have no very adequate means of providing for the security of their personal possessions. Such security depends almost entirely on the honesty of their comrades. When soldiers get to know that, scattered among them, there are men who have been convicted of even petty theft, they are not going to feel very happy about it. Then, if articles start to mysteriously disappear, suspicion will at once be fastened on the man who is known to have been in a reformatory; it is quite likely that he may be totally innocent, but whether he is or not, his life will be a pretty miserable one until his innocence is established, something that it might be very hard to do.

THOSE arguing against the proposal claim that there are literally thousands of young men of impeccable character who are extremely anxious to enlist, and for whom there are as yet no vacancies. Why, they exclaim, should reformatory volunteers be given precedence over them? There would appear to be no logical answer to their argument.

Newspapers have recently stated that short term offenders were enlisted in the Canadian army during the last war, and so contend that no harm would be done by repeating the



THE 1940 CARS. The Pontiac DeLuxe eight four door sedan is mounted on a 120 inch chassis and powered by a 100 horsepower engine. Wide seats allow ample room for six passengers, with luggage space in the trunk of 20 cubic feet.

policy in this war. The question is how much harm was done by taking questionable characters into the ranks of our fighting forces in 1914-18? In all probability, a scrutiny of some files at the Department of National Defence would disclose some rather startling facts in this regard.

Speaking from personal experience, I can relate one instance where the good name of the Canadian army was very much besmirched after the Armistice by the acts of a few former jail-birds. I happened, at the time, to be commanding one of the several Canadian Demobilization Wings at Rhyl, North Wales; this camp was the last stopping place for our soldiers before sailing home to Canada. Owing to lack of shipping and other causes, many weary weeks of boredom and monotony elapsed between the arrival of a draft at Rhyl and its departure for Canada. Discontent was rife and discipline was practically nonexistent. Finally, serious rioting broke out; canteens were broken into and looted; many loyal soldiers who

volunteered to quell the rioters lost their lives in the task. When the ringleaders were finally rounded up and court-martialled, it was found that, in nearly every case, they were men with criminal records who had conspired together to fan the smoldering discontent in every way possible in the hope that rioting would break out under cover of which they would be able to rob the N.A.C.B. Canteens of all the ready cash in their tills. They succeeded in their plan.

THE responsibility for the efficiency of a military unit is the Commanding Officer's. If anything goes wrong in his unit, his is the blame; he can't pass the buck to any of his subordinates. The Commanding Officer is therefore, and quite rightly so, the sole arbiter as to the men he will accept for enlistment in his unit. With the wealth of splendid material he now has to choose from, I am of the opinion that a reformatory inmate has as much chance of getting into a unit as a rich man has of entering the Kingdom of Heaven.

Canada No Protectorate

BY WALTER LIPPMANN

SATURDAY NIGHT, which not infrequently prints Mr. Lippmann's articles syndicated through the New York Herald-Tribune, is particularly glad to have been able to acquire the Canadian rights of this article on the relations between the United States and the Dominion, which seems to us to be one of the most important and statesmanlike pronouncements that have been made on this subject since the new status of Canada became discernible. The article is copyright.

THERE is no subject which it is more important to study carefully, none about which it is more necessary to think clearly and speak responsibly, than the relations between Canada and the United States. Canada is our immediate neighbor across the longest unarmored frontier in the world. Canada is a small country, with 10,000,000 inhabitants as against our own 130,000,000. The Canadian people have essentially the same culture, the same system of law, the same political philosophy as the people of the United States, and their economic life is closely interwoven with our own.

Canadians are a free, self-governing, independent nation, allied with but in no sense of the word subject to the British government in the United Kingdom. They are not a British colony; their allegiance to the British crown comes from no compulsion that Great Britain can exert but from their own deliberate choice and free consent.

For more than a hundred years we have enjoyed the best possible relations with Canada: our common frontier, 3,000 miles long, is unfortified. Never at any time has this country had designs against Canada, never at any time has Canada seriously felt itself threatened by the United States. The fact that Canada is a part of the British Commonwealth has preserved the Canadian people against that feeling of inferiority, with its attendant fears and suspicions, that weak nations have in regard to powerful neighbors. The fears and suspicions that are so strong elsewhere in this hemisphere have been almost non-existent in Canada.

The Pledge of Peace

We, on the other hand, had learned to recognize that the connection between Canada and Great Britain, plus the unfortified frontier, constituted an absolute guaranty of peace between the British Empire and ourselves. With Canada providing an unmistakable pledge of British good behavior, no one in his senses could look upon the British possessions in this hemisphere as even a potential and theoretical menace to our own country.

In the past weeks our relations with Canada and with the rest of this hemisphere have been disturbed much more seriously than appears on the surface, more dangerously than most people in this country have yet realized. There has been Col. Lindbergh's speech, which, though this may not have been his intention, seems to say that Canada should dissociate herself from Great Britain as her guide, mentor, protector and suzerain. There has been the very crude speech of Senator Lundeen proposing that we undertake armed aggression against British and French colonial possessions. The people of this coun-

try may think these speeches are isolationist and neutral, and evidently the pacifist organizations who are circulating some of them are under this illusion. But everywhere else in this hemisphere and in the rest of the world, these speeches will be taken as a manifestation of American imperialism.

Lindbergh Not Alone

It will be hard for this country to live down those speeches: they will be remembered long after the people of this country have hoped they are forgotten. For the weak who live next to the strong have long memories: they are disposed to fear the strong, and when they have been threatened as the British people in this hemisphere have been threatened, they tend to believe what their weakness has already prepared them to suspect.

This suspicion will haunt us, and it will poison, in a degree that it will not be easy for us to remedy, the whole effort of this country to achieve a solidarity of peace and order in the Western Hemisphere. For let us have no illusions whatever about it. We are immeasurably the strongest power in this hemisphere, and the other peoples will never willingly accept our protection if they have reason to suspect that they must submit to our domination. How are they to know whether Col. Lindbergh's remarks are the unconsidered opinions of an inexperienced young man or whether they express the sentiments of a party which may win the next election? But surely they will in their hearts suspect the worst, especially since the rest of Col. Lindbergh's speech agrees so perfectly with the proposals of an important faction of his party.

Imperialist Ideas

For these reasons we cannot dismiss the matter from our minds as a deplorable incident about which the least said the better. The suspicion which has been planted in the relations of this hemisphere can be eradicated only by full and free discussion which will clarify our true relationship to Canada, and to the British Commonwealth, and to the British colonial possessions, and to all the Latin nations who are within the scope of the Monroe Doctrine.

It would have been better if these great questions could have been dis-

cussed in a quieter time, in an atmosphere free of the hysteria of war. But we have no choice: against the spread of such imperialist ideas in this country and the repercussions among all our neighbors in this hemisphere, it is necessary now to erect a barrier of true and sound and responsible opinion.

That will take time and much serious thought. But we must begin. I submit, by recognizing as one of the great circumstances of our life, the fact that our nearest neighbor is a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. We may like or dislike this historic fact: we cannot change it. Indeed, were we to follow Col. Lindbergh by proposing that Canada separate from the British Commonwealth, we should instantly provide the Canadian people with the invincible reason why they must never separate from the British Commonwealth. For if Canada separated because we asked her to separate, Canada would become in fact, even if not in name, a protectorate of the United States. Being a nation of 10,000,000 to our 130,000,000, the position of Canada would be like that of Cuba.

It follows that Canada will remain a member of the British Commonwealth, even more solidly a member in so far as opinions like those of Col. Lindbergh and Senator Lundeen are believed to be current in the United States.

An Inner Citadel

We have then to recognize, I submit, that whatever the result of the war in Europe, Canada is destined to become a great, interior stronghold of the British system.

Once, Canada was a colonial outpost of the empire; then, it became a self-governing dominion; latterly, it has been an independent nation allied with the other British nations. Tomorrow, it will be an inner citadel, perhaps the inner citadel of the British world. For since the British Isles are no longer invulnerable to attack by sea and by air, since Canada has grown in industrial maturity, Canada will almost certainly be developed as a vital strategic base of the British power.

This will be one of the great changes of modern history. The change is proceeding rapidly under the pressure of the war, which demonstrates the vulnerability of the British Isles, and under the influence of such measures as the arms em-

bargo, which demonstrate the danger to Britain of her dependence upon uncertain supplies from this country. Indeed, if the arms embargo is retained, the very existence of Great Britain may depend upon the development of Canadian industry.

We must look forward, therefore, to seeing Canada become a strategic base rather than a mere distant outpost of Britain. Then, obviously, the wise conduct of our relations with Canada will become the paramount question in our foreign policy.

Call for Statesmanship

That question will not be disposed of, in fact it will be made totally insoluble, if we follow Col. Lindbergh and challenge Canada's right and her interest as a member of the British Commonwealth. Such a challenge must inevitably be interpreted as a threat to Canadian independence and as a threat of imperialism from the United States. Such a challenge can engender only the invincible suspicion of a weaker people against its stronger neighbor.

That is a dangerously bad atmosphere to create for the discussion of the great problem which is now arising because Britain and the United States are becoming so much more closely neighbors than they have ever been before. It is a problem, a momentous problem, perhaps in its consequences our greatest problem. It is delicate, difficult, and complex, and if there is any statesmanship in us, let us not begin by poisoning the atmosphere with suspicions like those which have made so tragically difficult an understanding across the political frontiers of Europe.

Let us instead recognize clearly, let us ponder calmly, let us discuss in a cool and generous spirit, the fact—the great historic fact—that in our own time, now before our eyes, our northern land frontier is becoming a frontier three thousand miles long between the United States and a Canada which is destined to be one of the main citadels of the British power.

A fact of that kind shapes the destiny of nations. For when a vital centre of the British power is on one side of that frontier and the center of our own power is on this side of it, then for weal or for woe the fundamental policies of the two countries will be weighted with immeasurable consequences. For their policies will have either to remain parallel and reciprocal, or to become divergent and antagonistic.

This is the great question which is now already visible on the horizon, and the whole capacity of both nations for sober thought and responsible speech and statesmanlike conduct will be needed to answer that question rightly.

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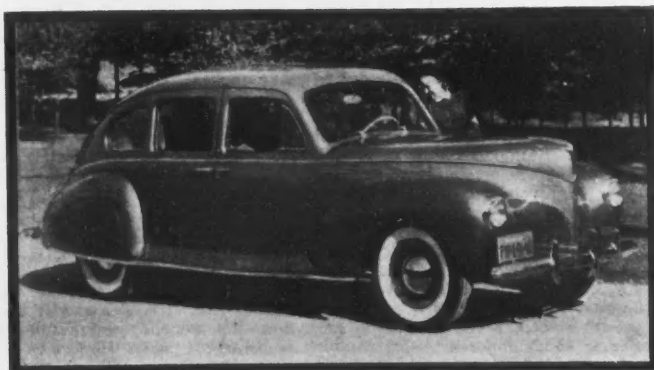
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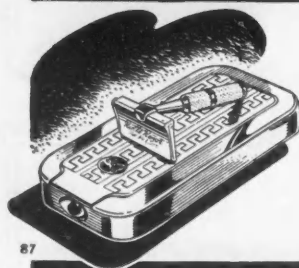
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BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER

The War Along the C.C.F. Front

BY P. W. LUCE

THE statement of policy carefully drawn up by the national council of the C.C.F. and presented to the House of Commons by M. J. Coldwell as the party's attitude in respect to Canada's participation in the war has been accepted by the British Columbia members, but it was not accepted unanimously. A small but extremely vocal section was prepared to follow Leader J. S. Woodsworth in his stand for absolute opposition to participation in the conflict, but the official view is now generally accepted. There is no danger whatever of a break in the ranks. Individual opinions have been subdued in the interests of the party.

The *Federationist*, official organ, makes it clear in these words:

"Here in Canada our concern is for the C.C.F. Seven years of intensive education and organization have produced a deeply-rooted, influential movement which does cut an important figure in public affairs. A virile political organization offers the hope for Canada's millions of workers, farmers, and other useful citizens. We may grant that the present rulers of the country are capable of waging war and giving economic aid to Great Britain—but never could it be granted that these same rulers could be safely left to wage the peace..."

"All responsible C.C.F.'ers must carry on their duties."

"Stay on the job is the command."

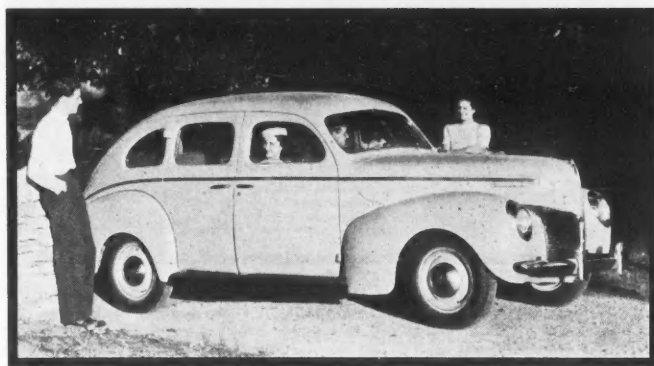
"Our propaganda may take new lines, but we must make every effort to prepare the mass of Canadians for a new phase of history: the rise of the real nation to power and the signing of a working-class peace."

From this it is obvious that the C.C.F. is taking the long view of the situation. Immediate reaction is of little importance as compared with ultimate results.

Briefly stated, the national policy is that Canada's war contribution should be economic instead of manpower, that profits on war supplies should be eliminated, the manufacture of war materials nationalized, taxation of high incomes increased, and all civil liberties maintained.

Party Strong on Coast

Numerically, the C.C.F. is much stronger in British Columbia than in any other province. Some enthusiasts even claim it can boast more supporters than in all the rest of Canada combined, and this may not be much of an exaggeration. Certain-



THE 1940 CARS. The Mercury 8 town-sedan is a four-door car of striking beauty, with gracefully flaring chromium radiator grilles, beautifully molded hood and smoothly streamlined body.

ly its voting strength is great enough to send seven members to the legislature, four to the federal House, elect the mayor of its biggest city, and have representatives on a large number of councils, school boards, parks boards, and other elective bodies.

Actually, the paid-up membership of the C.C.F. is surprisingly small. It has been around the 4800 mark for some time, and just now is slowly but steadily decreasing in spite of active and continual campaigning by its 189 clubs scattered all over the province. Fourteen of these clubs were organized last summer, and there remains very little territory to be worked now.

The membership is no indication of voting strength. At the provincial election of 1937 there were 113,761 ballots marked for C.C.F. candidates, and the provincial executive considered the party had a fighting chance of winning in 1941 or 1942, but they are not so sanguine now. They have an idea that the longer the war lasts the more unpopular the C.C.F. will become in certain quarters.

Even if they face a forlorn hope the C.C.F. will be in the field. Cranbrook has just been contested, though the party got one of its worst beatings in that constituency in the last election, having only 943 votes to the Liberals 3110. The Conservatives remained aloof from this fight, but that is not the C.C.F. policy.

In time of war the differences with the two old-line parties are not diminished. They are likely to be increased.

"As far as the C.C.F. is concerned," says a recent official pronouncement, "in war as in peace any political action will be undertaken in all earnestness, with a high sense of patriotism, and with every loyalty to the people of Canada."

With the two major parties pledged to co-operation for the duration of the war the burden of the Opposition in British Columbia is promptly undertaken by the C.C.F. Late in September the provincial executive and the party members of the legislature met to discuss the strategy of the forthcoming session, and a general agreement was reached on matters of policy. The session will be particularly lively, especially if the Government suggests the reduction of social services, the further cutting of unemployment relief, the lowering of grants to municipalities, or any action which the C.C.F. may interpret as a challenge to civil liberties or democratic rights.

Civil Liberties

The C.C.F. is apparently much more concerned with civil liberties and democracy at home than with the conduct of the war overseas. They believe that the political and economic advances they have made in the past seven years are endangered by the attitude of governments during the present crisis, and they are campaigning energetically for public support in defence of their ideals. Many resolutions of disapproval of Federal policy have been passed by various centres, and one meeting in Vancouver was attended by over a thousand enthusiastic supporters who endorsed the extension of the protest campaign to the provincial field.

The campaign aims at:

- 1—Protecting economic and political rights of the people in war time, and opposing moves towards fascist-like methods under Canada's war-time economy.
- 2—Urging that Canadian support of the Allies take the form of economic aid, as opposed to the sending abroad of an expeditionary force (which would speed conscription), and the setting of one section of the Canadian people against another.

The principal speakers in this campaign are Grant MacNeill, M.P., and Colin Cameron, M.L.A., who will tour the Kootenays and Interior, Harold Winch, M.L.A., and Mrs. Dorothy Steeves, M.L.A., who will speak in Kamloops and up north through the Cariboo, and Angus MacInnis, M.P., who will cover Vancouver Island.

The C.C.F. has no "pork barrel" in which to dip for the wherewithal to pay its bills, but depends on small contributions from its supporters. In the past twelve months over \$10,000 was subscribed, much of this in answer to radio appeals. A lot can be done with \$10,000 when most of the workers volunteer their services.

One of the publicity stunts of the C.C.F. during the summer was the operation of a moving-picture car

which travelled over a good deal of British Columbia, in charge of speakers who preached the gospel of socialism before, after, and during the showing of the pictures. Some of the films were produced in Vancouver and depicted housing conditions in the poorer quarters, Youth in search of work, C.C.F. activities such as sports, picnics, summer school, and so on, but there were also a number of films supplied by the New Zealand government which, being a Labor administration, is naturally sympathetic to the aims and objects of the C.C.F.

The chief difficulty encountered in the early days of this tour was the great number of children who stormed the halls to see a free show. Obviously they could not be expected to grasp the serious economic theories of the speakers, and they could hardly be refused admittance lest their parents be offended. The difficulty was solved by insisting that every child be accompanied by an adult.

Next year the car is to be equipped with a power unit which will permit the pictures to be shown far off the beaten track.

Censor Gives Trouble

Censorship as a potential threat to civil liberties has been causing the C.C.F. a good deal of concern. Some of its high personages have been very caustic and very critical of the powers-that-be in the past, and statements have been made that could be interpreted as subversive, unpatriotic, and even disloyal. There has been a marked toning down in speeches since the third of September, but earlier chickens have come home to roost. The C.C.F. is practically in the position of a suspect organization, in so far as the Federal authorities are concerned.

The pinch has been particularly felt in the radio censorship. Up to the outbreak of war the C.C.F. had four broadcasts a week from Vancouver studios. One was of a political character. One was an educational feature, with a Socialist tinge. Two were straight newscasts, which naturally featured C.C.F. activities.

All four broadcasts were summarily cancelled.

M. J. Coldwell, national chairman of the C.C.F., made a vigorous protest to Premier Mackenzie King over this interpretation of censorship regulations which he styled "totalitarian in character and wholly unwarranted by the general situation in the Dominion." He was assured by Mr. King that there was no intention of doing any more than seeing that the defence regulations were not contravened, and taking precautions against abuses. This apparently satisfied Mr. Coldwell for the time being. It did not, however, satisfy the C.C.F. in British Columbia.

Officials have abandoned hope of seeing their political or educational broadcasts restored, and they don't see how they can put on news broadcasts that will pass the censor and still retain the virtue of timeliness. Regulations are that manuscripts must be passed on in Ottawa before the matter can be broadcast, and as this would take at least a week or ten days, even with air mail, the news would be decidedly stale when it got on the air.

News broadcasts from the daily papers go on the air regularly without the manuscripts being submitted to the censor in advance.

Not Keen for Army

The official viewpoint that Canada's contribution to Great Britain should be economic rather than physical is apparently endorsed by C.C.F. adherents who may be considered the raw material of military man power. The party has been stressing the big-business and anti-democratic angle of war for so long that constant repetition has made a deep impression on the youth exposed to it. The boys are turning a deaf ear to all suggestions that they should enlist in this war to overthrow Nazism and Fascism.

This opinion of an active worker high in the ranks of the C.C.F. is given for what it is worth. He knows a large number of the members more or less intimately, and he frankly states that His Majesty's uniform does not appeal to the able-bodied youth of his party. He knows of only ten or twelve C.C.F.'ers who have joined up in Vancouver, and perhaps two or three times that many on Vancouver Island.

"I don't know why they joined,"



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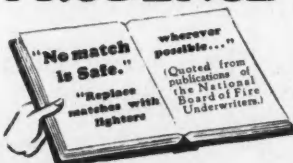
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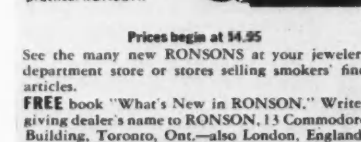
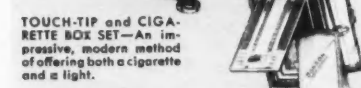


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Blackouts and Babies

BY SUZANNE COKE

WHEN the gas man called last week to read our meter, my small daughter heard only the one word "Gas" and her high voice called excitedly, "Is it the man with the gas masks, Mummy?"

A wave of guilt passed over me as I realized that she had remembered what I had almost forgotten—those weeks of apprehension and precaution in London before we were able to leave for the safety of our Canadian home. But now it all came sweeping back to me.

THE games when we just dressed up in our gas masks and played at being "piggies." They do look rather like pigs' snouts, you know, and it kept my young two-and-a-half and one-and-a-half from being frightened. Once they saw their father and myself in them, they entered into the game with gusto.

Our morning walks on Hampstead Heath became changed overnight. The panorama was now one of soldiers' camps, trenches and anti-aircraft guns, with the sky a mass of silver balloons in a giant barrage. Shopping was done with our masks in the back of the pram, and we tried to keep



LONDON WALLS UP against every emergency. Here is the sandbag protection being built in front of the Mansion House, official seat of the Lord Mayor. Similar steps have been taken to safeguard every important building of the capital.

we hung out of our windows watching for the sight of an enemy plane. To me, and I am sure to the majority, this watching and waiting and nothing happening was more difficult to bear than if there had been a raid and we had been busy.

WHEN word came that we were to leave London for Liverpool, we expected to sail immediately and left our gas masks in London, so a week's delay in that densely populated area without them was an added strain; for, although no one yet knows how efficient the masks will prove, they are nevertheless a great moral support.

Once on board ship it was necessary to prepare ourselves to face immediate danger from the time we sailed until we reached land. As the majority of the passengers were of the opinion that we were to be conveyed, there was no sign of panic during life-boat drill. After being escorted

for two days were left to ourselves. The ship zig-zagged continually and went over 100 miles north of the usual route. The Captain received his daily course by radio from the Admiralty each day at noon. Grey paint, guns, black-outs and the general air of hopelessness, prompted several passengers to sleep in the lounges. Night after night I laid out blankets and heavy clothing for the children and it was with great thankfulness that I put them away each morning. It had been a grim hour on board ship when an old seaman had instructed us in most minute detail how to protect our children and ourselves and left us with a greater desire to live.

IT IS amazing that in these few weeks our life has again become a day to day routine, and it is only the occasional chance remark that makes the memory of September in London again a vivid reality.

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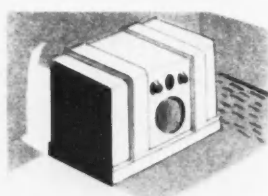
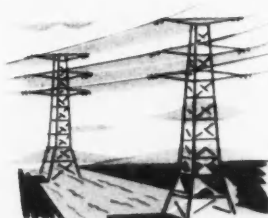
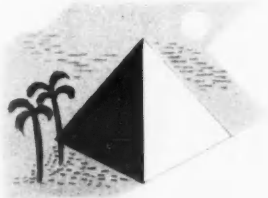


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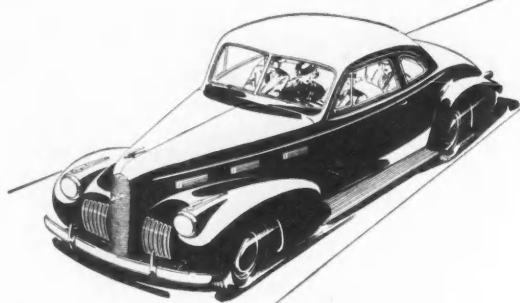
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THE BOOKSHELF

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Priestley's Ponderings

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

RAIN UPON GODSHILL; A CHAPTER IN AUTOBIOGRAPHY, by J. B. Priestley. Macmillan. \$2.75.

THOSE who read "Moonlight in the Desert," of which this book is a continuation, will have gained an insight into Mr. Priestley's method in autobiography. In it he pictured himself as having retired one evening to his solitary workshop in the Arizona desert to look over manuscripts with which he was dissatisfied. Smoking his pipe and turning the folios a retrospect of his past opened up and he commenced to recall incidents, some of them trivial enough, which had affected his life. Subsequently the entire chain of his thoughts and memories on that momentous night (fatal to his manuscripts) became a narrative. Because Mr. Priestley has the gift of making almost everything he talks about, interesting, it was a fascinating narrative.

"Rain Upon Godshill" pursues the same form. One morning last spring he went up to his work-room at another home of his, on the Isle of Wight, undetermined what to do. He looked over toward Godshill and saw rain coming; lit his pipe with some reflections about tobacco and commenced to think about what had happened to him during the previous two years. He had been rather busy as a playwright, and had wandered quite a bit, for he is a man with the wanderlust. He heard a flying machine, and was dragged to the window automatically, as is everyone when a flying machine is about. This made him think of Hitler, but he dismissed Hit-

ler, and settled down again to reflections on how much better it would have been for the world if the flying machine had never been invented. Thoughts and memories crowded on him and he sat by the fire all day, and between the morning and the evening this book with its varied chain of incidents and reflections was born,—another fascinating narrative spun out of himself like a cocoon.

PENSIVE autobiography of this order is not entirely new in English literature. It is the basis of Charles Lamb's "Essays of Elia" and some of the best essays of William Hazlitt, but unlike these geniuses Priestley gives chronological sequence to his experiences. Self-revelation permeates every page, and between the lines the author gives an inescapable suggestion that he is bewildered and dissatisfied with life. He is haunted by the mystery of Time, which most of us take casually in our stride. Though he does not quote the poem, many of his thoughts recall certain lines in Dante Gabriel Rossetti's poem "The Cloud Confines":

The Past is over and fled;
Named new we name it the old;
Thereof some tale hath been told,
But no word comes from the dead;
Whether at all they be,
Or whether as bond or free,
Or whether they too were we,
Or by what spell they have sped.

During the period covered by this book Priestley has produced two plays, "Time and the Conways" and "We Have Been Here Before" dealing with the very problems suggested by Rossetti. Some of the most interesting pages in "Rain Upon Godshill" deal with the problem involved in their production; the problem of combining mysticism with realism in a way that will seem plausible to an audience. He has much to say about the theatre in general. He has a strong sense of characterization and his sketches of the folk he has encountered in his travels as playwright and lecturer are piquant.

APPARENTLY Priestley is dissatisfied, not so much with his own work, as with the public. He cannot make it see and feel things as he does. His attitude of humility toward his last novel "The Doomsday Men" is surprising. I myself thought it an achievement in craftsmanship,—the tale of three crazy brothers who had tried to destroy the world, set against a gloriously picturesque background.



J. B. PRIESTLEY
Author of "Rain Upon Godshill"

and full of characterization that made the impossible seem plausible. It was he says, "a Stevensonian lark" that had long been taking form in his mind; so completely mapped that it was actually written within nineteen days. This revelation will be more incredible to writing men than to laymen, but there is no reason to doubt Priestley's word. Yet he supposes the novel to have been a mistake, and adds: "Yet I cannot see that it did anybody but myself any harm." What harm? Evidently critics who have badgered Priestley to write the kind of books they want him to write, instead of those he wants to write have gotten under his skin. But what other man can write a thriller so infused with the higher qualities of imagination, "Stevensonian lark" though it be?

The New Books

FICTION

"Four-Part Setting," by Ann Bridge. McClelland & Stewart. \$2.50. A new novel by the author of "Peking Picnic" and "Enchanter's Nightshade."

"Our Ernie," by Alice Hegan Rice. Ryerson. \$2.25. The author of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" writes a rollicking novel of our time.

"Again the River," by Stella E. Morgan. Oxford. \$2.50. A modern American novel which Eleanor Roosevelt describes as "one of the most stirring books I have read in a long time."

"Miss Susie Slagle's," by Augusta Tucker. Musson. \$2.75. A novel of doctors in the making, set against the background of The John Hopkins Medical School.

"One Fight More," by Susan Ertz. Ryerson. \$2.75. High comedy and suspense by the author of "Madame Claire."

BOOK OF THE WEEK

How Are We to Be Free?

BY B. K. SANDWELL

WE MUST BE FREE, by Leslie Roberts. Macmillan. \$2.50.

MR. LESLIE ROBERTS is a well-known Canadian publicist and a not infrequent contributor to SATURDAY NIGHT, and it was in these columns that one or two of the articles first appeared which are collected in the present volume. He is by way of being a sound old-fashioned liberal, and when he says that we must be free he means not merely that Canada must be free to determine her own course with the least possible pressure from other nations, but that individual Canadians must be free to determine their own courses with the least possible pressure from other Canadians, even from the majority of Canadians.

This being his philosophy, and the province of Quebec being his place of residence, he has had no difficulty in perceiving that freedom will not amount to much in Canada unless the French-Canadian, who was here first and is very numerous, is left free to remain a French-Canadian if he wants to, even if he lives in another part of Canada than Quebec, where it is no trouble to remain a French-Canadian. Mr. Roberts is strongly opposed to that school of thought which still cherishes, or thinks it cherishes, the pre-War faith in the desirability of "assimilating" to a specific North American standard any and all elements in the population, no matter how large, how ancient or how determinedly self-conscious. (This same school of thought has, of course, really abandoned the pre-War faith many years ago, at the time when it concluded that immigration must be sharply restricted because so much of it is unassimilable.) The "nationalist" tendencies of Quebec Mr. Roberts rightly ascribes to the anti-French and anti-Catholic attitude of some governments and great numbers of organized individuals in other provinces.

On the actual law of the constitution he is not quite so reliable as on its spirit. The status of the two languages, French and English, is not, according to the constitution, "exactly fifty-fifty" from Halifax to Vancouver. It is fifty-fifty only in the Dominion Parlia-

ment and the Quebec Legislature and in any pleading or process in a court established under the B.N.A. Act and in any Quebec court; this does not cover the courts or legislatures of the provinces. And it is not true that "Stemming from this"—the bilingual provision as alleged by Mr. Roberts—"comes the equal right to Separate Schools everywhere between the two oceans." The right to Separate Schools "stems" solely and entirely from "any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any persons have by law in the province at the Union;" and neither the B.N.A. Act nor the bilingual provision creates any such rights where they did not exist in 1867. It is a pity that so sound a writer as Mr. Roberts should seek to bolster a very good argument for tolerance by such very bad law.

I find one of Mr. Roberts' suggestions extraordinarily interesting in view of the present impasse concerning conscription. We must, he says, "leave solution of all problems concerning National Service during the war period, as these problems affect French-Canadians, to the French-Canadians." There is a very general demand among non-French Canadians for conscription, not at all as a means of forcing French-Canadians into a war in which they are not interested, but as a means to fairer distribution of the burden of service among the English-speaking Canadians themselves. Would it comply with Mr. Roberts' doctrine, and would it meet with acceptance from French-Canadians, if the Dominion enacted conscription, with a right of exemption to anybody who could file proof of two French-Canadian grandparents?

A word must be said of Mr. Roberts' style, which is heavily embroidered with the purple patches of the deliberately picturesque phrase. Many of these suggest to my mind the labor of the industrious spit-and-polisher rather than the flash of genius; but there is merit in "Lone Ranger of the Verbose" for Mr. Herridge, and in the description of daily newspaper publishing as "a diurnal drama festival in which the prize goes to the contestant who delivers his lines in the most emotion-appealing way."

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THE BOOKSHELF

Bromfield Compendium

BY W. S. MILNE

IT TAKES ALL KINDS, by Louis
Bromfield. Musson. \$3.00.

AS FAR as I can recollect, I had never before read a Bromfield, not even "The Rains Came," but now I can pass for an authority, for the present volume, printed in small close-set type, approximately six hundred words to the page, contains three full-length novels, two long stories of approximately twenty and thirty thousand words each, and four stories of about ten thousand words each, a total of well over four hundred thousand words. This represents work done over a period of eight years, and some, if not all, of the stories have been published in magazines already, but now for the first time they are all available together in book form, which at three dollars is a bargain, if you are fond of Bromfield. But it's a heavy chore for the reviewer.

Louis Bromfield can tell a good story, with due regard for the probabilities, excellent characterization, and an ending that will satisfy practically all his readers. He is at his best when he is evoking a background remote from that of his public, either in space or time, and most of the stories in this volume are that. But he is such a competent craftsman that each successive story one reads is so satisfactory for the time being that it obliterates the memory of the one before last. This again makes it tough for the reviewer, but it is pretty nearly ideal for the reader, because he can be sure of being able to enjoy the story without any ill effects, or indeed, any lasting effects of any kind. The stories furnish an agreeable escape from the humdrum and prosaic, without going so far afield that the unimaginative will think them "impossible." One of his stories is called "Better than Life," and that would do as a title for the whole volume. Even though some of them do end unhappily, it is the comfortably familiar sort of unhappiness that consoles and cheers by contrast.

Of the three long stories, my preference is for "McLeod's Folly," a tale of a widow who inherited a newspaper in a south-western town, and, with the aid of a millionaire in disguise, cleaned up the forces of wickedness in its midst. "Bitter Lotus," in what the author styles "a technical experiment," takes three characters from "The Rains Came," and attempts to work out their destinies in a new environment, in a different story. It is on the whole dull and long drawn-out, overloaded with atmosphere. Perhaps those familiar with the earlier work would find "Bitter Lotus" more interesting. On its own feet it stands none too securely. "Better than Life" was good fun, and should make a swell movie, somewhat along the lines of "Lady for a Day." A sentimental gangster restores the fortunes of a genteel boarding-house, and starts a boy and girl on the way to fame and romance.

"The Hand of God" did not quite come off. It is a tale of unpleasant people who eventually meet with death in a quicksand; a sort of mixture of Oppenheim and Machen, with the dénouement following, but not caused directly by the incidents of the story proper. "New York Legend" gives a new turn to the triangle theme, in a well-handled recreation of the day before yesterday. So much for the long stories.

Of the shorts, my favorite is "Good Time Bessy," partly because of its brightly colored sentiment, partly because of its theatrical background. The heroine of "The Girl Who Knew Everybody" gets what she deserved, but who cares? She was a dull person. "That Which Never Returns" is youth and romance in the south seas, but Conrad did it better. I did like "Aunt Flora," a simple, unpretentious piece of sentimental characterization, with an appealing twist to it. That's the lot, although I had to look back at two or three of them, to recall what they were about. Nevertheless, they were all readable, some of them extremely so. If only Mr. Bromfield had not inflicted a nine-decker omnibus on us.



LOUIS BROMFIELD
Author of "It Takes All Kinds".

story of the mind all through life. He believes that we only tap timidly at a great plant of power. If we would learn to draw upon it there would be a difference in our human story.

Strongheart was a famous dog—the police trained German shepherd dog who became a star in Hollywood and was a hero to the children, and a marvel to adults everywhere.

When he first came to America, Strongheart was a fighting dog. He had been trained by the best methods in soldier training. He walked like a major. Too much discipline had made him into an imitation fighting man. He was magnificent but it was sad to see a beautiful creature drilled into something he was never intended to be. While that might have stirred pity in watchers of the screen, and while incidentally it might also have driven home a point about the human race, it was not what Hollywood wanted Strongheart for. He had finer possibilities, it was thought, and he was too good a dog to be sacrificed as an indirect ironic symbol of what the human race had done to itself. He was given for screen training to Larry Trimble who believed he could release Strongheart from the fear clamped over his real nature by his first training. Trimble set out to restore to the dog his natural pride in being a dog. He worked on the principle that Strongheart, as dog, was part, as dog, of a life-deep and life-wide field of intelligence. He kept at it for many months. And he achieved a result which is now screen history and dog history, and psychological history. For Strongheart became acutely telepathic. He developed an amazing insight into human motivation. He became sensitive to thought waves. But that—even that—was not what causes a book to be written about him—or what sent people in millions to the screen to see him. He became "A magnetic personality," and drew people to him and made them feel better, as all the magnetic do.

That the lesson of his life should not be forgotten this little book was written. In form and in style it is as beautiful as Strongheart was in form and style. Which is saying a great deal. In its philosophy it is gentle as candlelight and as benign. It is not didactic. And in it there is many a laugh. What Canadian of literary tastes which lead him or her the distance of attending literary meetings, for example, will be able to resist a reminiscent chuckle over the story of "Plain Mr. Smith." He was a cowboy who, impressed by Strongheart, set out to win the intellectual respect of a horse known as a killer. One day some of his friends came and leaned over the corral fence to watch the teaching of the horse. And this is what they saw—the killer lying on his side, tied by a rope, and looking with a baffled expression at the man who sat beside him reading out loud from the poems of a well-known Canadian poet. This is just one of many deft little stories, as human as they are exquisite in line and in substance of thought. Nobody who has ever looked into a dog's fathomless eyes and wondered should do without the book. It is one that will live to be read over and over again.

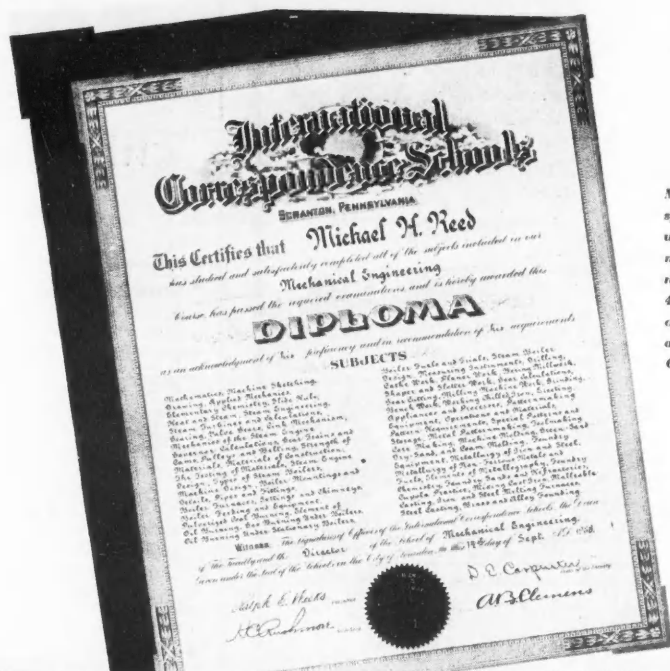
Painters' Purgatory

ART LIES BLEEDING, by Francis
Watson. Macmillan. \$2.50.

BY GRAHAM McINNES

THE number of artists who earn a living by practising their craft in this country can be counted on one's fingers and this fact is often used in support of the belief that Canada does little for her artists. Those who point with vague longing to what they fondly believe is a very different state of affairs in Great Britain will receive a rude shock on reading this book. Building up his case with superb irony, many a witty thrust, and full documentation, Mr. Watson makes it devastatingly clear that the 10,000 practising artists in England are in as sorry a plight as denizens of the jungle who have been deprived of their protective coloring. "The problem of the artist today is not one of school or style but of plain survival."

But while admitting that the present situation is the result of many factors inherent in an industrial civilization—a public dulled by the ugliness of its environment; civic bodies whose puritan dislike of the



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artist's freedom conflicts with their feeling that "art" is somehow "a good thing"; dealers compelled to value art by a purely monetary yardstick; critics who spend most of their time either in nimbly sidestepping vital issues or in atoning for the irresponsible mistakes of their 19th century predecessors — while admitting all this, the author does not sigh for the good old days. Until the artist, with the help of the state, has managed to adjust himself to the shattering impact of machine and camera, however, he would be well advised to enter a bond house or a grocery business. That is, if he wants to live; for the average income of the 10,000 artists in England is about \$750 in a good year and nothing at all in a bad year.

Well, these are old problems. And having roundly and rightly condemned the society that has created them, Mr. Watson then proceeds to condemn all hitherto attempted forms of state aid, taking a good crack, incidentally, at WPA. The reason, I suppose, is that "you can't legislate for genius." The artist has always been the poor relation, but his plight was less obvious in cultures which did not set a dollar and cents value on every conceivable human activity. The state can and should help, but its help is justified on humanitarian, not esthetic grounds. It may be callous to say this—but I plead implied agreement on the part of Mr. Watson: the artist paints because he has to and his art, if great, will live. Whether he lives depends on the progressive education of the public. Artists will get a lot of pleasure

from this book, for they are the heroes, and the picture drawn of them is in essentials correct. As for the rest of us—every gallery director, every alderman, every collector in the Dominion should have a copy. And in every dealer's salon (for the

benefit of thrifty art lovers) a copy should be placed. It should be open at page 64: "To represent the artist's function in society as a normal and necessary one is not to deny that for its highest fulfillment abnormal qualities are required."



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THE LONDON LETTER

"EKEA 84" Has a Bad Time With the Wireless

BY P.O'D.

London, Oct. 2.

LAST Friday was National Registration day. Everyone had to be registered who slept in your house that night—whether they really belonged or had just strolled in off the road. And the next day brisk young men bustled about, collecting the various forms which the poor householders had filled in, and issuing identification cards. Also giving everyone his or her special number. I, who write this, am "EKEA 84". There is something very depressing about this sort of thing.

Fortunately, nearly everything—even war—has its humorous features. This business of being listed like a convict was not without some alleviation of a sort. When it came to the description of a person's occupation in life, it was directed that wives should be put down as performing "unpaid domestic duties". But perhaps, on second thoughts, that isn't really very funny. Can't you imagine the ancient arguments it may have caused to burst into new flame! "There you are!" says the irate spouse. "How many times have I told you..."

And the answer, I suppose, is, "How many times, my dear, how many indeed!" Taking a census of this sort is obviously an enormous job. There were something like 65,000 enumerators, each with 600 or 700 houses on his list. And the need for care and accuracy is equally obvious. It is estimated that if each enumerator were to miss out three houses on his list, it would amount in the whole census to a difference of about 500,000.

But there are not likely to be many mistakes of that sort left uncorrected. Even if the enumerator should be careless, there would probably be a prompt howl of protest from the people who should have been given cards and weren't. For these cards are to be the basis of the rationing scheme for food. No card, no grub! We may or may not care much about the accuracy of the census returns, and there are possibly a good many people who, for one reason or another, are not anxious to be too closely identified. But we all want to eat.

The Air Horrors

One national institution that is coming in for a good deal of criticism just now is the B.B.C.—criticism, that is, from the ordinary listener. There are other criticisms, too, of a more political character, criticisms that the B.B.C. is being gradually reduced to the position of a mere Government department, more or less completely under the control of the Ministry of Information. These criticisms have been brought to a head by the recent resignations of five of the seven Governors of the B.B.C. The Board may have been needlessly large, but—five at one crack!

It is, however, with the complaints of the ordinary listener that I am chiefly concerned, being a fairly devoted one myself. And the ordinary listener would seem to have very good ground for his grouching. Before the outbreak of war there were no less than eight different B.B.C. programs being broadcast simultaneously. Now there is only one, and not a very good one at that.

Naturally the chief business of the B.B.C. at present is the dissemination of news. However wearisome the numerous bulletins may be in their inevitable repetition of one another, no one would wish to have their number reduced, because no one can tell when important announcements may be made. So people listen in to each, cutting off when they discover that it is merely the same old news they have already heard. Fortunately, the



ESTABLISHING A CROSSING. Part of the training of the modern army includes the use of the new Kapok equipment for crossing streams before more permanent bridges can be erected. Rivers have taken on a new importance as tank obstacles in the mechanized fighting of 1939.

new items are put first.

But all this still leaves a good deal of time for entertainment, and it is about the quality of the entertainment that the ordinary listener is grouching—and grouching with considerable justice. Hours of gramophone records, concert parties that go on doing the same stuff over and over again until the familiar jokes and songs land on the ear with the dismal impact of a wet towel, poor old plays whose mere titles make one yawn, and the theatre organ tooting with a persistence that threatens to wear out its pipes! This is the fare day after day.

It may seem to the reader that mere entertainment is a very trivial matter when the nation is engaged in fighting for its life. But entertainment of a national scope is never trivial—least of all at a time like this. Next to defending the nation, nearly the most important duty of the authorities just now is to keep the nation in good spirits. Instead of treating the ordinary programs as mere padding between bulletins, the B.B.C. should be trying to make them better than ever—the best producers, the best plays, the best singers and musicians and actors.

What gives added point to the universal chorus of complaint is the knowledge that many of the country's most famous entertainers are at present out of work. They could be had for the asking—and a reasonable fee, of course, though it is not likely that they would boggle very much over that. They are anxious to do their bit towards cheering us all up, only they are not being given a chance. Something will obviously have to be done about it—even if it should entail firing the remaining B.B.C. Governors, and starting all over again.

Sport Goes On

Englishmen—and women, too—are willing to put up with a good deal of deprivation in times of national emergency. But one thing they refuse to be deprived of, if it can pos-

sibly be helped, and that is their sport. In this respect the Government has shown a wise leniency. At first the lid was banged down hard and tight on almost everything of the sort, but now it is being raised sufficiently to let in quite a lot of light and air. There still are restrictions, of course, as to the size of crowds, but they have been greatly relaxed.

It is a poor sort of Londoner who wouldn't run the risk of a bomb for the sake of seeing his favorite Arsenal or Hotspring or Chelsea side kicking the big round ball about the familiar grounds. So the football teams are at work again—at least while waiting to be called up. Thus for a couple of hours every Saturday afternoon a few thousands of their devoted followers (eight thousand is the legal limit) are able to forget Hitler and Goering while watching the amazingly talented feet of Drake and Bastin and Bryn Jones.

Racing, too! In about a fortnight there is to be a meeting at Newmarket, and another in the beginning of November. This will make it possible to preserve the continuity of such famous races as the Cambridgeshire and the Cesarewitch. During the last war, it may be remembered, the Derby was run at Newmarket four times. Steve Donoghue won two of them. If these are counted, it brings his total of Derby wins to six, which beats even Fred Archer's record of five. But then, of course, Archer's five were all won at Epsom on the proper Derby course.

Hunting is also being resumed, though naturally on a very much reduced scale. So the war isn't going to be such a nice war after all for the foxes. But perhaps the foxes would find life rather dull, if they didn't occasionally have a chance to lead the hounds halfway 'round the county, and diddle them in the end, as foxes usually do.

The reason for permitting racing and hunting is not entirely a matter of sport. It is also a question of business—and quite big business. Without racing and hunting there would be very little incentive to keep up the breeding of horses and hounds, and the whole industry would more or less go to ruin, throwing a little army of men out of work, and involving farmers, grain merchants, saddlery manufacturers, and a host of others in its fall. Racing isn't carried on merely to provide bookmakers with champagne. Nor is it the whole purpose of hunting to keep a little furry friend from being bored, as A. A. Milne once suggested.

Even golfers are doing their patriotic bit—with golf-clubs, that is. Mr. Henry Cotton is playing a series of matches around the country in aid of the Red Cross Fund. So far he has played two, and has been whacked each time. Perhaps Henry, who is surely a business-man golfer if ever there was one, doesn't play so well when somebody else is getting the money. Or it may be that the placing of his investments—he has been making between £8,000 and £10,000 a year for some years past—interferes a bit with the placing of his shots.

Anyway, old Archie Compston (the Duke of Windsor's favorite "pro") beat him two-and-one, after being three down with five to go. And Sam King has just stood him on his head with five-and-four over 36 holes. But Henry is still one of the three or four best golfers in the world—especially when he is playing for Henry.

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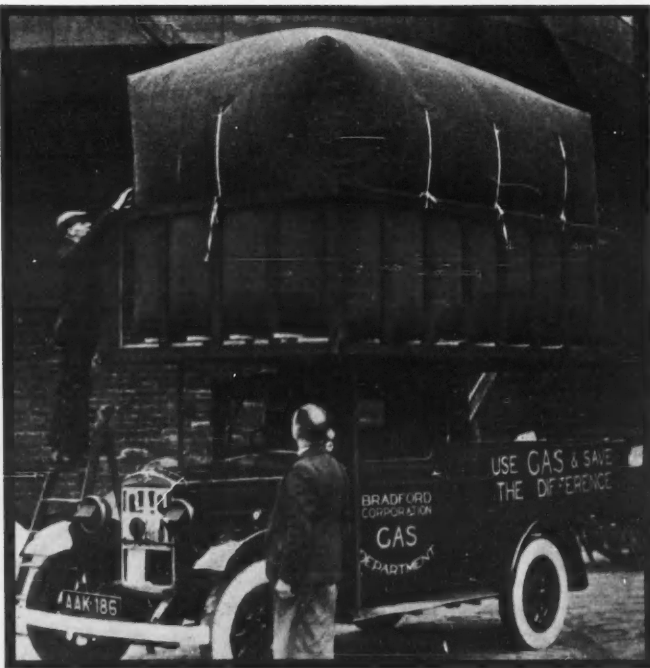
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Safety for
the Investor

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER 28, 1939

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

Are Security Markets Too Artificial?

BY ALBERT C. WAKEMAN

Rise in Canadian prices of some inter-listed issues to as high as 30 per cent above New York prices, while U. S. funds cost only 11 per cent in Canada, seems at first sight to be proof of the effectiveness of exchange control, but at the same time it creates new dangers by putting our Canadian markets on an artificial basis.

To carry this on to the point of attempting to raise new Dominion loans at current yield would be too obvious a form of control. A better alignment of our security prices with those in outside markets would create a healthier situation in Canada, even if it does necessitate higher yields on government loans.

AFTER so many years during which security prices were admittedly low—often seeing no values apart from the liquid assets of a concern—it seems like a far cry to inflation in the markets. And the stock market averages are only about 25 per cent higher than they were last summer.

Yet so many of the influences which have brought about this rise are so obviously artificial that we are justified in inquiring whether the fundamentals of security prices, especially in Canada, are sound at the present time.

The outbreak of war at the beginning of September proved a sort of release from fears and threats, and the declines which they had caused were at once supplanted by a volume of speculative buying, while government and other high-priced bonds reacted, in accord with precedent. Commodity prices advanced in support of this trend, and there has been a definite increase in business activity.

But some of those initial effects were quickly exhausted. Commodity prices in the United States levelled off before the end of September, and they are still low when compared with long-term averages, the United States Department of Labor index of recent date standing at only 80 per cent of the 1926 level. Government bond prices have partly recovered.

Markets Want to Know

What the stock markets want to know, is whether they can look for increased activity and profits. And to answer this, they pretty well have to know whether this is to be an inflationary war, or whether it is to be financed by conscriptive taxation. If the former, then equities should be forced down to more attractive rates. But if the latter, then profits may be illusive, and faith should continue in the purchasing power of fixed-interest securities.

It is well known by experience that government bonds go down when stocks go up, because an advance in money rates accompanies business activity. But now we are witnessing an attempt to maintain low yields on government bonds while at the same time a measure of inflation is being injected into the business world.

The government evidently hopes that it can first stimulate industry through the spending of money raised by the sale of treasury bills, and then float a loan at rates comparable with those of the depression period. As an adjunct to this policy, the Foreign Exchange Control Board is attempting to prevent any exodus of capital from Canada.

Unhealthy Spread

As a result we have our security markets in an artificial state, not so much through the advance in stocks, but rather because of an unhealthy spread between prices here and in New York, and because our government bonds are being maintained at levels inconsistent with the hopes of profits which are permeating the stock markets.

When an interlisted stock sells in Canada at 25 per cent above its New York level, then either the New York or the Canadian market is wrong, or else the official exchange rate of 10-11 per cent is wrong. And if business is really to expand and make money through war spending, then government bonds should yield more than two or three per cent.

Prices of some of the inter-listed securities in a recent day's trading (October 18) compared as follows:

	New York	Add. 10% Exch.	Can.
C.N.R. 5% 1969	101.5	111.6	112.5
C.N.R. 4 1/2% 1951	97.5	107.2	111.
Inter. Hydro 6% 1944	71	78.1	85
Braz. Traction	7	7.7	9.5
Dis. Seagraves	15	16.5	18
Dome Mines	22	24.2	28
Fanny Farmer	20	22	23.5
Ford A.	16.5	18.1	23.5
Imperial Oil	13.5	14.8	18.5
Inter. Nickel	38.5	42.3	48.5
Inter. Pete.	21	23.1	28.5
Lake Shore	27	29.7	36
McIntyre	44	48.4	54.5
Walker G. & W.	33	36.3	42.5
Wright-Hargreaves	7	7.7	9

The spreads range from just about the exchange rate on a few bonds to as high as 30 per cent on some of the other issues. There has been some talk about the Canadian markets being "released" from the bondage of New York. But the latter, with its stocks recently selling at practically their highest level since 1937, is not in any sense in a depression. Canada has bounded away under the leadership of the iron and steel and other war issues, because the exchange control no longer permits of normal arbitrage between the two markets. Without this control there would be buying in New York and selling in Canada, so as to reduce the spread to about 11 per cent.

Interference

In this article we are not discussing the merits of exchange control. But we are concerned with its interference with security prices, and the obvious dangers that arise therefrom. Clearly there is an urge on the part of Canadians to acquire inter-listed securities at almost any premium. And there may be, in consequence, a temptation on the part of others to find ways of filling this demand at a good profit. A severe control over business transactions, and over security registers and transfers, cannot be popular with the people who are interested in securities.

It may be that United States traders are unduly pessimistic about Canadian securities. But what has frightened them most of all has been the exchange control itself. The mere fact that Canadian regulations have instantly frozen capital investments



WILL HE BE TAKEN CARE OF?

in Canada, has definitely warned Americans against sending any more money here, and has caused them to discount, in their own trading, the Canadian securities which they already hold. Canadians are barred from stepping into the picture, through inability to secure United States funds for that purpose; all they can do is bid up the limited supply in their own market.

Capital Discouraged

This blocking-off process may account for our government bonds joining in the strength of the equities, because if the supply of capital is really great enough, it will overflow into all forms of security. But in view of the heavy depletion of the depression years, and the stagnation in the building, farm equipment and similar industries, we doubt whether that is the case. It seems rather that capital has been discouraged from entering into fixed undertakings, and has merely sought the temporary

haven of bank deposits, government bonds and other liquid forms.

If it is the purpose of the government to impound this money for its own use, and to embark on a program of bond issues, then our financial position is very precarious, and the Americans are right in their discounting of Canadian investments. And it still remains to be seen whether this Canadian money will be willing to commit itself to new bonds which will be unmarketable outside of our own country.

The recent statement by the Finance Minister indicated a desire to meet war costs largely from current revenue. The government has a difficult choice between this policy and one of borrowing. In view of the fact that we have not yet met our current deficit, let alone any war costs, it is evident that the taxes needed for a pay-as-you-go policy have not yet been imposed.

To levy them would be to deal a staggering blow to the hopes that are

(Continued on Page 15)

THE BUSINESS FRONT

Living Costs and Wages

BY P. M. RICHARDS

THE course of war is always uncertain and often surprising, but one thing that we can be reasonably sure of, now that an early peace seems out of the picture, is that this war is going to affect all of us, stay-at-homes as well as soldiers and war-workers, in one way or another. One of these ways is a rise in taxes. Another is a rise in prices, despite price control measures. Still another is a shortage of skilled labor, making for pressure on employers for higher wages and thus for a further rise in prices.

And we can be equally sure, in this new era of regimentation, that these things will lead to demand for regulatory action by the various war-time agencies of government, and that the nature of such action will be influenced to a considerable degree by public opinion. That being so, it might be well to get our minds clear on certain matters.

One of these is the trend of the cost of living. If there is one thing that the mass of the people is sure of, it is that the cost of living has been rising more or less steadily through the years—that a dollar buys a whole lot less today than it did five, fifteen or twenty-five years ago.

Yet this is far from being correct. "Prices and Price Indexes", published monthly and yearly by the Dominion Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, informs us that (compared with the average for 1926 of 100) the total cost of living index for August, 1939 stood at 83, against 83.1 as the average for 1937, 81.4 for 1932, 99.2 for 1930, 109.2 for 1921, 85.6 for 1917 and 65.4 for 1913. In each of the ten years since the beginning of the "great depression" the cost of living index has been below—mostly substantially below—the figure for 1926, which is commonly used as a "base" by economists as being the most nearly normal of any year since the first Great War.

Food Relatively Low

The total cost of living index is made up by averaging five component indexes—those for food, fuel, rent, clothing and sundries. In none is there any important divergence from the trend indicated in the total index. But there are interesting minor differences. For example, food (contrary to most people's beliefs) has for many years stood well below the total index as well as the 1926 base, the August, 1939 figure being 74.9, 1937 77.3, 1935 70.4 and 1932 64.3.

In 1920 food cost 141.1 per cent, of the 1926 figure; in 1917 it equalled it, standing at 100, and in 1913 was only 66.2.

Fuel costs have been declining steadily in late years, with the index standing at 83.7 in August of this year against 84.9 for 1937, 86.8 for 1935 and 91.6 for 1932, but are above 1917 (71.7) and 1913 (65.8). Clothing is also relatively low, with the August, 1939 figure at 72.6 and with very little change since the early depression years. Relatively high are the rent index and that for "sundries", with the former standing at 90.0 in August, 1939 and the latter at 94.1. The rent index fell from 94.7 in 1932 to 80.1 in 1934 and since then has climbed a little each year. The sundries index has also been rising in late years, but much more gradually.

Trend in Real Wages

But much more interesting, and perhaps surprising, than this evidence of the present moderate level of living costs are the facts as to what has been happening to wages, as shown when the wages paid are converted into real wages (wages in terms of what they will buy) by use of the cost of living index. We all know that wages were relatively high in 1928 and 1929, and declined thereafter. And because the average wage has never since returned to the pre-depression heights, most wage-earners and their families are positive that they are harder-up today than they were ten years ago. It is true, of course, that, on the average, there are fewer dollars in the weekly pay-envelope. But in real wages (calculated on a basis of purchasing power, by means of the cost of living index) Mr. and Mrs. Wage-Earner are actually not only as well off as they were in 1929 but even better off!

This is because the cost of living fell faster and farther than wages, with the natural result that the reduced wage bought more than the old wage had. Furthermore, Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures reveal that real wages have been rising steadily each year for many years.

Thus it would appear that consumers—and wage-earners too—are scarcely entitled to feel indignant over a rise in prices due to the war, if that rise is held within moderate limits, as seems likely to be the case. The social distress of the recent depression years was not due to the level of prices, which favored consumers, but to a shortage of employment. And it appears that there will be no shortage of employment now, as long as the war continues.



Lost Trade in Europe Outruns Nazi Gains

BY MacCALLUM BULLOCK

Chief unknowns in Europe are the German trade balances with European countries where Germany must buy, barter, or bully her war supplies.

War in western Europe has smashed a third of German trade, which Hitler must replace with Russian materials to launch major offensives.

Russian supplies this fall amounted to a minute 1.2% of total German imports and exports. And Russia moved this month to end a main sphere of German economic influence in the Baltic.

Schacht's brilliant drive in South Eastern Europe gave the Nazis semi-monopolies of trade and economically made the Balkans Hitler's satellite states. Yet one fact stands as winter looms—they fill at best a fifth of German needs, against stiffening Allied trade attacks.

TWO months of desperate efforts by Admiral Raeder's submarines and Goering's air arm against the Allied naval blockade have been sufficient test of Britain's military preparedness. Against successful Nazi naval raids, Britain is refitting four liners as aircraft carriers to replace the Courageous, is maintaining her army on the continent, and her air forces on the home and fighting fronts.

This ability to fight on almost even terms before her war effort has even approached its full strength has given the French confidence that the Allies, increasing war production with time, will be able to fight not only the present Germany, but the unknown Nazi war machine to be provided during November with Russian supplies through the German shipping, oil, rye, and transportation experts now crowding Moscow's hotels.

Aid for Germany

Publication of a report of "capacity" shipments for September, 1939, from the Soviet Export Corporation through Leningrad, Minsk, Odessa and Sebastopol shows that certain support is being provided Hitler by Stalin. Both Russian shipping and railway routes are reported operating "at capacity," while the other ends of the lines, the Italian port of Trieste and the German Baltic ports of Hamburg, Danzig, Stettin, and Königsberg are commencing to receive near-record foreign tonnage.

Goebbels' short-wave propaganda to this hemisphere stresses the importance of these Russian supplies, and has received support in *Red Fleet*, the official Soviet navy newspaper, which stated in October "The treaty of friendship and development of economic relations (by Germany) with the Soviet Union and the security of the Baltic trade routes makes Germany independent of sea transport passing through the North Sea."

Baltic Competition

Not quite a fact, for German-Russian competition is bitter in the Baltic, where Hitler once dominated Leningrad by sea and land, only to find his march reversed by Stalin's Baltic move to the sea.

The Nazis, with direct access to three-fifths of their imports and two-thirds of their markets in spite of the British blockade, are fighting actual war on only a twelfth of their borders and sea coast, and can face Britain and France as a military equal on their own ground as long as German morale holds against progressive shortages.

A main purpose of war is to alter through force spheres of economic influence. In this war Italy, conqueror of Albania, is losing an important tenth of her Balkan trade to Germany. France lost in Poland by German conquest investments amounting to \$60,610,000. The U.S.A. lost \$52,630,000 the same way. Britain and France, by the blockade, are destroying German trade in western Europe, a part of Scandinavia and some of the Mediterranean countries. And Russia, while supporting Germany, is also acting to curtail German imports through the Baltic and Balkans in favor of surplus Russian supplies.

Exports and Imports

Germany's trade situation in Europe this August, before neighborlines went permanently sour, was, according to *Wirtschaft und Statistik* (in millions of Reichsmarks):

By western Europe is meant Belgium-Luxembourg, France, Great Britain and Ireland, Holland and Switzerland.

German exports to Britain alone amounted to a quarter of her exports to western Europe. By war the German market losses amount to a billion to a billion and a half marks. Import losses outside of Europe total 44%; those inside Europe, approximately another 14%. And there is only the Russian trade to replace them.

Trade Balances

The British Ministry of Commercial Warfare has the precise task of diverting from Germany supplies from all parts of Europe, and thus upsetting Germany's trade balances. These, according to figures released July, 1939, are shown in the large table on page 15.

Holland, Belgium-Luxembourg and Denmark, are all within the sphere of partial Allied control. Germany is heavily in debt to Holland, and to Sweden (by more than \$50 million kroner). The Russian move into Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania leaves Sweden and Finland as the only main sources of Nazi supply.

The situation for Germany as a result of the Russian move toward land control of the Baltic is serious for Hitler. Russia now dictates to the Baltic ports of Tallinn, Riga, and Reval (Estonia); Libau and Windau (Latvia); can call the turn at Finland's harbor of Helsingfors; and will, if successful in bluffing Finland from the Åland Islands, control the northern Swedish shipping port for iron ore, Lulea in the Baltic.

Limitations

Ports open to German trade are Sweden's Stockholm; Denmark's Copenhagen; and, the scene of German naval battles against the blockade, Norway's Oslo. Britain's navy blocks the other Norwegian ports of Bergen and Narvik. The latter is the main Atlantic shipping base for Swedish iron ore. Memel, which the Nazis gouged from Lithuania, is the present site of active German-Russian competition, with Russian soldiers patrolling main Lithuanian railways and German trade delegations ordering the city's life. Königsberg in East Prussia gets about three-quarters of its trade from Russian sources in grain, timber, and flax—and is five or six times too small to be of much use. Danzig and the rebuilding Gdynia are also open to Russian and general Baltic trade while Stettin and Hamburg, Germany's largest ports, have switched their vessels from world trade to Baltic commerce.

Germany must aim at an export surplus not only to maintain her barter trade in Europe, but to continue vital interest payments on the Swedish debt, and to inaugurate trade with Russia. The present overwrought state of German industry makes it unlikely that Germany will be able to maintain much of a Russian surplus. The only other way to get Russian raw materials is to induce Stalin to send them free of charge.

South-east Europe

Overdiscussed and practically unknown is the German sphere of economic influence in south-eastern Europe. The fifth of total German trade developed so spectacularly here by barter and blocked marks was achieved by intense German competition. In millions of Reichsmarks, (Continued on Page 15)

EXPORTS

	Greater Germany 1938	Old Reich 1937	Greater Germany 1938	Old Reich 1937
Western Europe	1527.5	1482.8	1750.1	1005.9
Scandinavia	689.9	680.3	712.6	626.5
Poland and Border States	244.8	230.4	168.4	236.4
Russia	33.6	31.8	117.4	82.8
South Eastern Europe	682.7	569.5	717.0	820.6
Mediterranean Countries	745.3	680.3	627.6	629.2
Europe	3965.2	3665.4	4093.2	3403.5
In % of total trade	70.5	69.7	69.3	56.2

IMPORTS

	Greater Germany 1938	Old Reich 1937	Greater Germany 1938	Old Reich 1937
Western Europe	1527.5	1482.8	1750.1	1005.9
Scandinavia	689.9	680.3	712.6	626.5
Poland and Border States	244.8	230.4	168.4	236.4
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Mediterranean Countries	745.3	680.3	627.6	629.2
Europe	3965.2	3665.4	4093.2	3403.5
In % of total trade	70.5	69.7	69.3	56.2

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Uranium

Radium-bearing pitchblende was discovered in 1930 by Messrs. Gilbert LaBine and E. C. St. Paul on the shore of Great Bear Lake. Development has since proceeded steadily under the auspices of Eldorado Gold Mines Limited, of which Mr. LaBine is managing director. Products of the Port Hope plant at present comprise, besides sodium uranate and black uranium oxide, radium bromide, silver (recovered as silver sulphide), and minor amounts of other uranium salts. Provision is also made for the recovery of radio-lead, for which industrial use has been found. The processes employed have been developed with the co-operation of the laboratories of the Dominion Department of Mines and Resources; and investigations are now being conducted by the National Research Council into the possibility of recovering polonium and ionium from the refinery residues.

Sodium uranate is marketed in two forms, one called "yellow" and the other "orange." For the production of the yellow shades in glass the yellow sodium uranate is usually used, while for the production of the deep orange shades in glazes the orange sodium uranate is usually preferred. In recent years the popularity of the bright orange color obtainable by the use of uranium in the manufacture of such articles as so-called bungalow tableware, faience tile, terra cotta, stoneware (jugs and bowls) and art pottery has created a very attractive market in the United States and Europe for uranium compounds. Uranium salts now command a price of well over a dollar a pound, and the Canadian production of uranium products now runs into hundreds of thousands of pounds a year.

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

ROLLAND PAPER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have been holding some of the common stock of Rolland Paper Company for some time and now I understand that the company's business so far this year has greatly improved. Can you confirm this? If so, what are the reasons?

—D. G. K., Toronto, Ont.

Currently, indications are that net earnings available for the common stock of Rolland Paper will be as much as 50 per cent higher than the recovery peak of 95 cents per share shown in 1937 and substantially better than the 62 cents per share earned in 1938. In short, this year's results should be the best since 1929, when \$2.62 per share was earned.

Reasons for the better showing are increased domestic industrial activity; forward buying on the part of consumers who are fearful of a price advance or delays in delivery; reduction in United States competition because of the exchange; and increased demands for various forms by Ottawa. Also, there is evidence of a war-time export business developing to Australia and New Zealand. To date, the fine paper industry has managed to hold prices fairly stable.

GOODYEAR TIRE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please give me your advice on buying the common stock of Goodyear Rubber Company; also some information on the set-up of the Canadian company, the past record of earnings, the capitalization. Your advice in the past has been valuable and much appreciated.

—K. H. L., Chapman Camp, B.C.

I think that Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company common stock has no more than average attraction at the present time. Demand for the company's products should increase during the war, but on the other hand, the difficulties of obtaining raw materials will also become greater, making for higher costs and narrower profit margins. In this regard, President A. G. Partridge had the following to say: "Registration of new motor vehicles, passenger cars and trucks in Canada for 1939 show a reduction between 15 and 20 per cent, as compared with 1938. At present, war conditions are affecting our export markets, and the company, in common with most industries, is facing new problems due to exchange restrictions and increased cost of many commodities which must be purchased



JAMES WILSON, newly-elected president of the Shawinigan Water & Power Company. Mr. Wilson joined the company in 1911 and has been successively chief accountant, secretary and director, and vice-president and general manager.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

outside the Dominion."

Controlled by Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio, through ownership of 202,712 of the 250,260 common shares outstanding, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Canada, Ltd., is one of the largest manufacturers of rubber goods in the Dominion. Principal products are automobile tires and tubes with mechanical rubber goods and rubber heels ranking next in importance. Plants are two in number: one at New Toronto, Ont., and one at Bowmanville, Ont. A wholly-owned subsidiary, the Goodyear Company of Canada, Limited, with plant at St. Hyacinthe, Que., supplies the parent company with cotton fabrics used in the manufacture of tires and rubber goods. Manufactured products are distributed from coast to coast, and in addition to this domestic business, the company has a large export trade. In addition to the common stock mentioned above, the company has an

authorized capital of 120,000 shares of 5 per cent. cumulative \$50-par preferred stock of which 120,000 shares are outstanding.

Net in the year ended December 31, 1939, was \$2,228,879, equal to \$7.50 per common share, as compared with earnings of \$4.14 per share in 1937; \$4.73 per share in 1936; \$4.13 per share in 1935; \$7.19 per share in 1934; and \$6.76 per share in 1933.

LAMAQUE, ELDORADO

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Would you please advise me whether to buy Eldorado or not? Would the stock be a fair buy in either war or peace? Also I am thinking of selling Lamaque as I have a good profit. What do you think?

—M. J., Meaford, Ont.

I would be disinclined to dispose of Lamaque at present. Profits are running at a high level, being nearly 16 cents per share in the three months ending August 31. Depth development is favorable and continues to enhance the value of the mine.

The war already has given some stimulus to the demand for radium, but on the other hand Eldorado has lost part of its regular market, and just what the war requirements will be remains to be seen, hence it is impossible to estimate earnings for 1939. Mine production is around \$250,000 monthly, which is about double the rate prevailing last year.

CUB AIRCRAFT

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Would greatly appreciate any information you have on how Cub Aircraft made out in the last fiscal year. Has the United States Neutrality Act affected the company?

—I. N. C., Victoria, B.C.

The annual report of Cub Aircraft for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1939, is now being prepared and I understand that results for the last half were better than the first, when net operating profits, after depreciation, totalled \$2,611 and sales amounted to \$26,744.

Because the engines used by the company are imported from the United States, the declaration of war by Canada and the application of the Neutrality Act to this country have forced the company to discontinue the manufacture of airplanes for the time being, at least. At the present time Cub Aircraft is working on a contract from National Steel Car for cowl parts. Plans are being made to enlarge the plant at Hamilton in anticipation of government orders.

MURRAY CREEK

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Will you kindly tell me what you think of Murray Creek Gold Alluvials, in the Cariboo district of British Columbia? Is it of any financial worth?

—M. G. W., London, Ont.

Like many other mining companies, Murray Creek Gold Alluvials, Limited, is handicapped by the lack of working capital. No clean-up has yet been made and consequently its profit possibilities remain to be determined. Washing costs are expected to be less than 10 cents per cubic yard at capacity which will likely average 1,000 yards per day. An up-to-date hydraulic plant is installed, and with finances available the operation would be brought up to capacity. The company has five placer leases, held in trust by P. W. Herron, president. The area covered by the leases has been thoroughly tested by pits and panning. Work to date has been largely privately financed.

MACLAREN P & P

Editor, Gold & Dross:

As in many cases in the past, I am coming to you to ask for your advice on an investment. This time it is MacLaren Power & Paper Company stock. This stock has risen very sharply since the outbreak of war and I was wondering if you thought it would keep on and would you advise buying?

—D. H. L., Quebec, Que.

Since the outbreak of war, MacLaren Power & Paper stock has risen from \$9 per share to \$19 per share. At the latter level it has already exceeded the 1938 high, but is only about one-half the 1937 high of 37½ and a little better than half the 1936 high of 35. So I think there's life in the stock yet and that, with the outlook for newsprint greatly improved, it should prove a satisfactory buy on its appreciation possibilities.

As you probably know, MacLaren Power & Paper Company is a holding company with two wholly-owned subsidiaries: the James MacLaren Company, which has a capacity of about 350 tons of newsprint daily or 100,000 tons per annum; and the MacLaren-Quebec Power Company which has a surplus amount of 119,000 horsepower waiting for a customer.

If you remember, the prospects of the MacLaren-Quebec Power Company were considerably improved by a financing arrangement made last May when a public offering of \$18,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds was made and fully covered. The issue replaced the old 5½ per cent. bonds of the same amount; and cut annual interest charges from \$900,000 to \$720,000. At the same time arrangements were made—on favorable terms—to wipe out existing bank and other indebtedness. The company is

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THE AMERICAN OUTLOOK

Investment Letters, Inc., is an established weekly economic service analyzing and forecasting the American securities and trade outlook for a select list of American subscribers. Because of the important effect of price and business trends in the United States on world economic activity these reports should prove of distinct value to Canadian investors and industrialists. We invite such subscribers, and without obligation to the inquirer, shall be glad to forward our latest Letter, discussing the current American stock market and business outlook, as well as individual securities, so that some first-hand knowledge of the character and nature of our work can be placed before the inquirer.

INVESTMENT LETTERS, INC.

Directed by Charles J. Collins

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self is steadily recovering from a revision of its contract with Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission: down from \$768,750 in 1935 to \$430,174 in 1936; up to \$520,833 in 1938; to \$750,000 in 1939; to \$1,000,000 for 1941, 1942 and 1943; and to \$1,250,000 from 1945 on.

CANADIAN BAKERIES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please give me all the information you have on the reorganization plan of Canadian Bakeries and tell me what the capital set-up will be if the plan is accepted. Also tell me what effect the reorganization will have on the stock of the company and how you would rate the new preferred stock.

T. L. D., Toronto, Ont.

Under the new capital set-up proposed by Canadian Bakeries, Limited, the company will have outstanding 9,130 shares of 5 per cent. participating, redeemable preference shares of \$100 par value and 99,980 shares of common stock of no par value. Present first preferred shareholders will receive one new 5 per cent. share for each share of 7 per cent. preferred stock now held and 3 shares of new common stock. The holders of the 7 per cent. second preferred stock

will receive 70,000 shares of new common stock, or 7 shares for each share now held, while the present Class "A" common stock will receive 2,500 shares of new common stock, or one new share for each 8 shares presently held.

As you probably know, arrears on the first preferred amount to \$57.75 per share, and on the second preferred to \$63 per share. I understand that bond—and shareholders will meet in Calgary on October 30 to consider the plan. Bondholders are being requested to agree to a change which will permit the company to pay dividends or redeem preference shares through the sinking fund so long as after such payment or redemption the net tangible assets would not be less than 2½ times the principal amount of the bonds then outstanding.

To meet interest charges under the proposed set-up would require \$45,650, and the company has earned that amount only once since 1930, when net income was \$282,487. From then until 1937, when net was \$9,042, the company showed successive deficits. In the last fiscal year—ended August 31, 1939—net was \$56,064, equal to \$6.14 per share, as compared with \$2.50 per share earned in the previous year.

The effect of the proposed capital (Continued on Next Page)

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

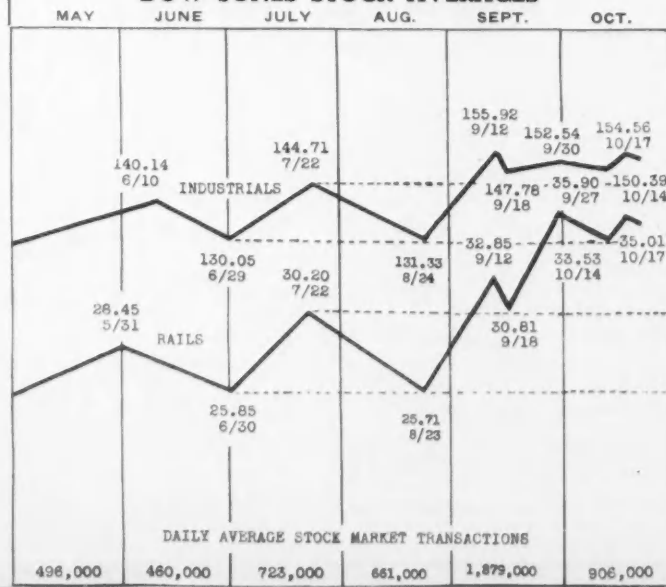
The market's long-term or year-to-year trend, under Dow's theory, continues upward. The short-term or month-to-month trend has been upward since April 8. See comment below.

THE PRICE MOVEMENT—In commenting, in our Forecast of last week, on the price movement, the statement was made that the interval of stock market hesitation, which had then been running for four weeks, had the appearance of a consolidation area from which renewed advance would be witnessed. Factors contributing to this conclusion, as therein discussed, were developments that had taken place throughout the period of market pause, such as the growing evidences that the European war, despite Hitler's peace feelers, was to continue; the steady climb that business had been registering; and the progressive decline in daily volume of transactions in combination with a narrowing down of price fluctuations.

Strength subsequently occurred over the early part of last week, the Dow-Jones industrial average, between Monday and Wednesday, having developed the strongest forward thrust of the past eighteen trading days. Thursday's and Friday's markets witnessed a moderate cancellation of this advance but volume, on the decline, again receded, suggesting another forward push. Since the railroad average is now within less than two points of its September peak of 35.90, the industrial average within less than three points of its similar peak of 155.92, any strength that may now be witnessed will be particularly interesting.

Decisive penetration, by both averages, of their September peaks, would reconfirm the secondary trend as upward, suggesting, in due course, eventual substantial advance. Inability of the averages, on any thorough testing of the September peaks, to effect penetration of these points would suggest a return toward the September 18 support points for a test of their validity. In the improbable event that these levels, on any such decline, were broken, the market's secondary trend would be confirmed as downward. Such a development, however, would not call the primary or longer-term upward movement into question.

Aside from the peace rumors following on Poland's conquest, as well as the immediate trend of business, the market has undoubtedly been watching the progress of the Congressional fight over sale of American war materials to belligerents. Informed opinion holds that war purchases will be immediately stepped up, should the embargo on aircraft and other munitions be rescinded. There are current reports that this legislation will come to an early vote, and it is quite possible that the market is awaiting the outcome of this vote for its next secondary impulse. In the meantime earnings reports for the third quarter, now commencing to come in, make favorable reading.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES

Dividend Notices

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

DIVIDEND NO. 306

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS per share upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after FRIDAY the FIRST day of DECEMBER next, to Shareholders of record at close of business on 31st October, 1939.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House of the Institution on MONDAY the FOURTH day of DECEMBER next. The Chair to be taken at noon.

By Order of the Board

JACKSON DODDS G. W. SPINNEY
General Manager General Manager
Montreal, 20th October, 1939.

McIntyre Porcupine Mines

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDENDS NOS. 84, 85, 86, 87 and 88

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of McIntyre Porcupine Mines Limited (No Personal Liability) held on this 19th day of October, 1939, the following dividends were declared, payable in New York funds.

No. 84 for Fifty Cents (50c) a share, payable December 1, 1939, to shareholders of record November 1, 1939.

No. 85 (EXTRA) for One Dollar (\$1.00) a share, payable January 2, 1940, to shareholders of record November 1, 1939.

No. 86 for Fifty Cents (50c) a share, payable March 1, 1940, to shareholders of record February 1, 1940.

No. 87 for Fifty Cents (50c) a share, payable June 1, 1940, to shareholders of record May 1, 1940.

No. 88 for Fifty Cents (50c) a share, payable September 3, 1940, to shareholders of record August 1, 1940.

By Order of the Board

BALMER NEILLY,

Treasurer.

Dated at Toronto, October 23rd, 1939.

LEITCH GOLD MINES

LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 5

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of two cents per share has been declared by the Directors of this Company payable in Canadian funds on November 15th, 1939, to shareholders of record at close of business, October 31st, 1939.

By Order of the Board,

H. J. MACKAY,

Sec.-Treas.

October 18th, 1939.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 211

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent in Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st October 1939 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Wednesday, 1st November next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th September 1939. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board

A. E. ARSCOTT,

General Manager.

Toronto, 22nd September 1939.

Loblaws Groceries Co. Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share and a bonus of 12½ cents per share on the Class "A" shares, and a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share and a bonus of 12½ cents per share on the Class "B" shares of the Company have been declared for the quarter ending November 30th, 1939, payable on the 1st day of December, 1939, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 10th day of November, 1939. The transfer books will not be closed. Payment will be made in Canadian Funds.

By order of the Board.

JUSTIN M. CORK,

Secretary.

Toronto, October 20th, 1939.

GUNNAR GOLD MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 5

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three cents per share has been declared on the outstanding Capital Stock of the Company, payable November 15th, 1939, to shareholders of record October 31st, 1939.

By order of the Board.

B. E. KEARNS,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, October 24th, 1939.

TOBACCO

ONTARIO is the chief centre of tobacco growing in Canada. Ninety-seven per cent of the flue-cured tobacco production of the Dominion is grown in Ontario. The flue-cured production of Ontario comes from the counties of Essex, Kent, Elgin, Norfolk, Oxford and Brant, with much the greater part of the yield coming from Norfolk. Burley is grown in Essex, Kent, Elgin and Lambton, which also are the source of the production of dark tobaccos.

In Quebec there are two main commercial production areas. The northern area includes the counties of Montcalm, L'Assomption, Joliette and Berthier, in which are grown cigar leaf, large pipe, small pipe and flue-cured varieties. Production in southern Quebec is general for local consumption, with the commercial production of choice cigar leaf centred in the Yamaska river valley. The British Columbia production of flue-cured tobaccos is located in the Sumas region.

GOLD & DROSS

(Continued from Page 12)

reorganization of Canadian Bakeries will be to place the present preferred stock on a regular dividend basis. While, as I have already pointed out, earnings of the company in recent years have not been sufficient to meet dividend charges, presumably the reorganization plan is based on the hope of improvement in future earnings. However, even on the reorganized basis I do not think that the preferred can be placed in the investment category, but I do think that its position would be improved considerably.

KENRICIA

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have not seen any production figures of Kenricia Gold Mines since the mill began operation. I would appreciate it if you could give the production figures and also state your opinion regarding the mine's future.

—J. R., Toronto, Ont.

Kenricia Gold Mines commenced milling July 1, but so far has not issued any production figures. I understand ore dilution has been experienced and that the grade milled is not up to expectations. The mill is reported treating about 60 tons daily, part of which has been dump ore, but officials are of the opinion the plant will shortly be at capacity of 100-tons daily on mine-run ore. As to the future it will be necessary to wait and see if the grade will yet come up to official estimates of proven ore above the 350-foot level of 50,000 tons; 30,000 tons of which is said to average between \$18 and \$20 per ton, 10,000 tons at \$10 and a like amount to grade \$7.50.

HUDSON BAY M. & S.

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would appreciate it if you would give me some idea as to the investment and speculative possibilities of Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting and what effect war conditions should have on this particular mine.

—S. N., The Pas, Man.

I consider Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Company one of the most attractive of the base metal producers, either for its speculative possibilities or as an investment. Productive capacity is being stepped up and the grade of ore showing a steady uptrend,



CHARLES H. HOUSON, president of the Canada and Dominion Sugar Co. Limited, who has been elected a director of the Bank of Montreal, filling the vacancy caused by the death of Sir Charles Gordon.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

which factors will boost profits. The increase of 10 per cent should be effective before the end of the year, but it is doubtful if profits will show a really appreciable reflection of this for some time.

Ore reserves are estimated as being sufficient for 15 years at the proposed increased rate, which will be approximately 5,200 tons daily as compared with 4,700 tons at present. The company is a substantial producer of copper and zinc, as well as other metals, and while it was not anticipated the output of zinc would be raised, this will likely follow the better demand. Judging from first quarter returns, earnings are running close to \$1.70 per share annually. An increase of a cent a pound for copper for a full year would mean 20 cents a share in

earnings, and a like gain in zinc would increase the profits to about 28 cents.

Just what effect war conditions will have is problematical as yet. It is one of the "big four" producers entering into an agreement to sell their exportable output to Britain and France. A reasonable return comparable with peace times is expected, but it remains to be seen if the demand will greatly exceed the present production. Metal prices are likely to rise but no extraordinary profits can be anticipated. The extent of Canada's output of base metals will largely be governed by the Dominion's refining capacity.

BRAZILIAN TRACTION

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have a good deal of Brazilian Traction stock and of course I watch the market on it very closely and recently it has been showing unusual activity. Can you explain this? I've come to you quite often in the past and have never been disappointed, and I want to thank you for the service you are giving.

—D. J. L., Ottawa, Ont.

Chief reason for the activity of Brazilian Traction on the market is the improving trade relations between Brazil and the United States. Recently Brazil placed an order for \$6,000,000 worth of railroad equipment in the United States and almost coincident with the contract it was announced that the South American republic had purchased \$3,000,000 worth of gold from the U.S. Treasury under the 1937 agreement whereby \$6,000,000 of U.S. gold was made available for exchange purposes.

These transactions do not mean that there will be any direct or immediate change in the exchange situation as far as Brazilian Traction is concerned, for their purpose is to facilitate trade with the United States rather than to permit the transfer of funds for dividends, but the fact that some effort is being made to rehabilitate Brazilian trade is encouraging. As you probably know, the fundamental need is for a strengthening and diversification of the Brazilian economy, both by building up an export surplus and by establishing domestic industries. In the latter respect, it is encouraging to note that U.S. Steel is considering the construction of a \$30,000,000 plant in Brazil.

Western Oil and Oil Men

BY T. E. KEYES

OUR Royal Commission, inquiring into matters connected with petroleum and petroleum products, after several weeks' adjournment resumed its hearings last week.

This commission, which was set up October 12th, 1938, has now about completed hearing evidence. Senior oil executives such as R. V. LeSueur, A. E. Halverson and W. F. Fendergast, for Imperial Oil; and Dr. F. A. Gaby, A. H. Miller and H. H. Bronson for the British-American Oil Company, are all in Calgary with their solicitors, ready for the last round with J. J. Frawley, K.C., commission counsel in this lengthy investigation.

The evidence has filled 15,000 pages of foolscap, and in addition there are around 650 exhibits filed. Mr. Frawley has imported a couple of experts from the United States for this final round; namely, Dr. G. G. Brown, a consulting petroleum engineer at the University of Michigan, and Dr. J. W. Frey, at present associate director of the U.S. Conservation Petroleum Division at Washington, D.C. Dr. Frey was also a member of the Petroleum Administration Board in charge of marketing under the N.I.R.A. In fact, it took about two pages of foolscap to list Dr. Frey's qualifications.

As this is written, the final round is nicely under way. Dr. Brown has completed his evidence, and Dr. Frey is now on the witness stand. While it is impossible in the space allotted to this column to give any lengthy summary of Dr. Brown's evidence, the impression I got from it was, that the major operating companies had made a reasonably fair job in handling the oil business in Western Canada.

The refining profits were apparently not too much, the price paid to Turner Valley operators for their crude was about correct, and the area served by Turner Valley products was about as far as it was economically possible to extend it, having in mind present transportation facilities. He was definitely against any market extension which required a cut in the price of crude.

In discussing the matter of the pipeline, Dr. Brown considered it was good business to get the capital lined up for a pipeline, but he was not prepared to say whether it was good business to invest the capital now with present field potential and reserves.

Mr. LeSueur, vice-president of Imperial Oil Limited, spent a few hours on the witness stand last Saturday. He also discussed the pipeline, and stated that, while he did not wish to throw cold water on anyone trying to build it, he considered it would be a much sounder proposition if a combination of fields existed. He also stated that an oilfield's potential should be based on a 60-day test or

practical potential, and not a 24-hour test, which is the present basis of arriving at the potential of the Turner Valley field.

Mr. LeSueur reviewed the history of the Turner Valley field from the discovery of crude oil in 1936, and said that his companies had provided an immediate market for this crude, and from time to time, as conditions had warranted, had expanded it as far as economic conditions would permit.

At all times, said Mr. LeSueur, his companies have endeavored to develop the Turner Valley field in an orderly manner, and had tried to get away from the disorders usual in most new fields.

After listening to Imperial's vice-president, I think (from Imperial's standpoint) that it has taken the proper attitude. Imperial is a large integrated oil company and expects to be in the oil business for many years to come. It is in no hurry, and wishes to do everything orderly to obtain the best results. As immediate returns are not the important factor, it can afford to wait.

On the other hand, the small or independent operator wants to get his money now, he wants to sell his oil immediately; and even though it is eventually uneconomic to extend the marketing area, he, the independent, doesn't mind as long as he can realize immediate capital. Consequently there are two distinct types of operators in Turner Valley; one is fat and the other lean.

Government bodies, such as the Conservation Board, are undoubtedly doing good work in urging the fat fellow along and holding down the lean fellow by not allowing him to unduly waste our resources.

Mr. LeSueur considered that the Turner Valley operators should get the benefit of the 8c saving in the pipeline and loading charge ordered by the Commission some months ago. This is likely to mean that the field price of crude will be advanced from \$1.20 to \$1.28 per barrel. The Standard Oil of New Jersey, although it controls 70 per cent of Imperial's outstanding stock, does not interfere with Imperial's management in the fixing of crude prices or in the purchasing of crude supplies, or in setting prices of petroleum products in Canada, Mr. LeSueur said.

The only matters that are submitted or discussed with the Standard of New Jersey by Imperial's officials are capital expenditures. The viewpoint of Imperial Oil is entirely Canadian, Mr. LeSueur said.

From information disclosed by Walter S. Campbell in his cross-examina-

tion of Mr. LeSueur, it would appear that the money for building the pipeline to the head of the Lakes is already available. It would also appear that both the Dominion and Alberta governments are also interested. While details were not disclosed, it was suggested that the Alberta government would place royalties received on oil going through the pipeline to eastern markets in a suspense account, and if there was any deficit on pipeline operations, this money would be used to make it up. The Dominion government and the operators would also be a party to the scheme, but just how was not disclosed.

As this is written, a new large area in the central part of the Turner Valley field has been proven oil productive by the Anglo No. 8 and the Argus Royalties well. The Anglo No. 8 well is definitely on production, and the Argus Royalties well is being brought into production by the swabbing or bailing method, as there is no high-pressure or booster gas available in that area to help the well clear itself or cause it to flow.

The Royalty No. 43 well, located in the north end of the field, a short distance southeast of the Home No. 2 well, is drilling around 7,900 feet. This is much deeper than was anticipated, and according to geologists, indicates that the producing area is almost certain to be very narrow in the north end of the field. If such should prove to be the case, it will mean that a lot of acreage formerly considered to be oil producing in this area will now be classed as off-structure and of no value.

The Brown Consolidated Jumping Pond is drilling around 6,200 feet, and is expected to contact the lime within the next few hundred feet. As this is written, the Browns are very pleased with the results so far.

The following companies are very favorably affected as a result of the Argus and Anglo No. 8 tests: Anglo-Canadian, Royalties, Southwest Petroleum, Calmont Oils, Foothill Oils, Davies Petroleum, Sun Ray Petroleum and Okalta Oils.

A report from Franco Oils states that storage tanks are all filled at its Lloydminster and Vermilion wells, and that further storage equipment is en route to the field. The company's three wells presently drilling, namely Colony Franco No. 1, Franco-Battleview No. 1 and Franco-Cardston No. 2, are all drilling below 500 feet.

Grease Creek Petroleum well is reported to have contacted the grit bed formation at around 5,000 feet. The lime contact is expected at from 6,500 to 7,000 feet. This test is being financed jointly by Imperial Oil Ltd. and Grease Creek Petroleum Ltd.

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DOW THEORY COMMENT

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ROBERT RHEA

(Author of "The Dow Theory")
Colorado Springs, Colo.

Maple Leaf Milling

SUBSTANTIAL improvement in earnings and liquid position is reported by the Maple Leaf Milling Co., Limited, for the fiscal year ended July 31, 1939. Operating profits and net earnings for the year were the best since 1929, with net after all charges equal to \$4.28 a share on the Class A preference stock before allowance for participation with common, and after allowing for participation to \$1.66 per share on the common.

Net profit for the year was \$394,023, against a net loss in the previous year of \$165,731. Surplus carried into the new year amounted to \$448,950, against \$16,942 at July 31, 1938.

The company's liquid position reflects the profitable operations for the year and the recovery of \$482,872 insurance re the Kenora mill fire loss. Net working capital during the period increased from \$341,339 to \$1,323,789. Current assets, as defined by the trust deed securing the company's bonds,

amounted to \$3,020,337, compared with \$3,290,810, while current liabilities show a reduction from \$2,949,471 to \$1,696,548.

In his remarks to shareholders, D. C. MacLachlan, president, states that the year's profit was the largest the company has earned in many years; better volume was obtained in both domestic and export markets, and in other respects, certain conditions, which cannot be depended upon to prevail in future years, were more favorable than last year. Since the outbreak of war there has been an increased demand for flour, and the company's Port Colborne mill, which is the largest in the British Empire, is now operating at capacity. While it is difficult to know, at this stage, what demands for flour will arise as a result of the war, it is the feeling of the directors that the company enters the new year in a much stronger position, both financially and technically, to meet all possible emergencies.

CONCERNING INSURANCE

Safety Work Pays Dividends

BY GEORGE GILBERT

Since the insurance companies first began to introduce safety education and safety devices in industry, the number and severity of occupational injuries have been greatly reduced, with a corresponding reduction in insurance costs.

Despite the savings already effected, there is no question that excellent monetary returns may be realized from a further extension of good accident prevention work. When the need has been made apparent by past accidents or by an inspection of the plant, outlay for machine guards, building repairs, safety education and safety devices will be money well spent.

WHEN employers are asked to consider accident prevention measures on a dollar and cents basis, they naturally want to know how much money should be invested in a safety program for their plants or factories and what returns may be expected under average or normal circumstances.

In a recent address before the

Greater New York Safety Council, Mr. Edward R. Granniss, director of the industrial engineering division of the National Conservation Bureau, undertook to answer these questions. He showed that the amount an employer actually pays for an occupational accident, after all the incidental costs are included, is about five times the sum that is charged off on the books as "medical and compensation costs." Thus a 10 per cent reduction in the frequency of accidental injuries is equal, he said, to 6 per cent interest on \$20,000 for every 100 employees.

To arrive at the answer in the case of an individual employer, it is necessary to know, first, how much accidents are presently costing, and, second, how far the accidents and their involved costs can be reduced. There are, of course, the costs arising under the Workmen's Compensation Act, which are known from year to year. But there are other and often greater expenditures involved when accidents occur. In some cases there are the installation and maintenance of plant hospitals, rehabilitation work. Every accident usually involves some loss of time by the injured person as well as by others.

Incidental Costs

There is also very likely to be breakage of machinery or tools and spoilage of material. To trace the many incidental costs for each accident is difficult, but it is pointed out that a well-known authority, Mr. H. W. Heinrich, has estimated, after a country-wide study, including several thousand industrial accidents, that these secondary costs are approximately four times the amount of the combined medical and compensation costs.

As an example of how accidents cause unexpected expenses, the case is cited, of an electrician who started to make a connection in an overhead junction box. He utilized a light scaffold which happened to be on hand. He was balanced rather precariously, and when his screwdriver slipped he lost his footing and fell, causing the scaffold to overturn so that it struck an instrument panel. Several expensive gauges were broken and other damage was done.

In the fall the employee broke his leg, which involved medical and compensation costs of \$305. The cost of the gauges and other mechanical damage done by the falling scaffold amounted to \$730. An extra man had to be hired during the time the regular electrician was away from the job, at a cost of \$180, and there was \$30 in other miscellaneous costs, making an accident cost of \$940 in addition to the regular legal costs. Yet in the plant's accident records the cost item listed in this case was \$305.

Yearly Accident Bill

It is possible, it is claimed, to arrive at a fairly close estimate of how much accidents are costing in any one plant. If medical and compensation costs for a year amount to \$500, there is probably an accident bill of some \$2,500 being paid, whether the fact is realized or not. This furnished the first of the data needed to judge how much should be spent for accident prevention. If by the expenditure of \$2,500 on safety measures all accidents could be stopped, the employer would no doubt consider that he had made a good investment.

It is noted that intensive safety activities were inaugurated by the U.S. Steel Corporation many years ago, and that in a period of twenty-five years the rate of serious and fatal accidents in the operations of all its subsidiary companies was reduced more than 50 per cent. It is estimated that in that time more than 70,000 men have thus been saved from serious injury or death.

If a value of \$5,000 is placed on each one of these bad accidents, there is shown a total monetary saving of \$350,000,000. The corporation estimates that it has spent since 1912 some \$26,000,000 in the promotion of safety measures. Deducting this \$26,000,000 from the \$350,000,000 previously mentioned shows a net saving of over three hundred million dollars.

Another case is cited in which accident prevention work has also paid good dividends—that of the United States Rubber Company. In 1923 the company had more than 1,000 lost-time accidents. At the end of eleven years, the number had been reduced to 165. Accident costs, it is pointed out, have been reduced from 60 cents for each \$100 of payroll to 37 cents per \$100. With an annual payroll of from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000, it is not difficult to figure the saving. A



W. LOCKWOOD MILLER, who has been appointed assistant general manager for Canada of the Canadian Life Insurance Company of Ontario, with Canadian head office at London, Ont. He is the son of J. W. Miller, the Canadian general manager for Canada, and was born at Winnipeg. He holds the degrees of B.Sc. in business administration and LL.B., and since graduation in 1933 has been actively engaged in the practice of the law.

rate reduction of 25 cents per \$100 on \$20,000,000 amounts to \$50,000 a year, and, if these direct costs were but one-fifth of the total costs, the annual saving would amount to \$250,000.

Affects Production

Another result of the installation and maintenance of safety devices and regulations in a plant is not to be overlooked. Usually when anything is done to reduce the frequency or seriousness of accidents, it also increases production. For instance, where lighting systems have been revamped because of bad accident records, the result has often been not only fewer mishaps but also greater work output and improved accuracy.

In order to bring the figures of accident costs and possible savings down to a basis of average, data available at the United States Bureau is utilized. From that data it is estimated that the total amount of compensation paid to injured workers in the United States is about \$240,000,000 a year, with an additional \$72,000,000 paid for hospital treatment and medical aid. This makes a total of \$312,000,000 incurred for approximately 2,107,000 compensable injuries among an estimated 20,000,000 workers covered under compensation laws. Thus the cost under compensation laws may be estimated at \$148 for each compensable injury, to which is added legal and administration costs, bringing the total direct cost of the average compensable injury up to \$246. As previously shown, this is only one-fifth of the cost to the employer, so that the total cost for an average compensable injury is \$1,230.

Dividing the number of workers, 20,000,000, by the number of injuries, 2,107,000, it is found that on the average there is one compensable injury a year for each ten workers, or ten such injuries for each 100 workers. At \$1,230 for each accident, the expected cost of compensable accidents to the employer in an average plant is \$12,300 a year for each 100 employees on his payroll. A 10 per cent reduction in accident frequency would thus represent an annual saving of about \$1,230 for each 100 employees.

Life Companies and Foreign Exchange Control

THE recently established Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board has officially passed a general regulation authorizing Canadian life insurance companies to carry on their business in United States and other countries in the ordinary manner without special permits from the Board.

The companies have been advised that, without any reservation whatsoever, they will be allowed to receive premium and other payments and to meet all contractual payments including operating expenses. In short, companies whose operations come within the jurisdiction of the Exchange Control Board will be allowed to carry on their business just as if the Board did not exist.

Inquiries

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Would you mind telling me whether or not the North American Accident Insurance Company, Newark, N.J., is licensed to do business in Canada and the Province of Quebec. Is it a safe company to do business with?

—F. M. M., Sherbrooke, Que.

North American Accident Insurance Company of Chicago, Ill., with branch office at Newark, N.J., is not licensed in Canada and has no deposit with the Government here for the protection of Canadian policyholders. In case of a claim, payment could not be enforced in the local courts; the claimant would have to take proceedings in the United States, which would place him at a serious disadvantage

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so far as getting his money was concerned.

That is why it pays to insure only with companies that are regularly licensed in Canada and which have deposits with the Government here for the exclusive protection of Canadian policyholders. In that event, payment of all valid claims can be readily enforced in the local courts if necessary.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

As a subscriber, will you inform me which of the following companies are safe for fire insurance:

1. General Accident, Fire & Life Assurance Company of Perth, Scotland.
2. Canadian General Insurance Company.
3. Dominion of Canada General Insurance Company.
4. Dominion Fire Insurance Company (of Massie Renneck group.)

—G. H. W., Ottawa, Ont.

All four companies referred to are safe to insure with. They all operate under Dominion registry and supervision, and are regularly licensed for the transaction of fire insurance in this country. They maintain assets in Canada in excess of their Canadian liabilities, and all claims are readily collectable.

They have deposits with the Government at Ottawa for the exclusive protection of Canadian policyholders, as follows: General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, of Perth, Scotland, with Canadian head office at Toronto, \$698,723; Canadian General Insurance Company, with head office at Toronto, \$278,260; Dominion of Canada General Insurance Company, with head office at Toronto, \$299,284; Dominion Fire Insurance Company, with head office at Toronto, \$110,000.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

For eight years I have paid premiums on three one thousand dollar endowment policies. Now I am approached by the district manager to convert my policies into a pension bond. I know nothing about pension bonds. Would you advise me concerning this change as to whether it would be to my advantage. I have no dependents yet I am unwilling that such investments as I have, do not accrue to my heirs. The endowment policies were taken out as a means of saving money. I must admit that the dividends from the policies so far have been a disappointment—about \$40 per policy over the period of eight years. I would appreciate any advice that you may give.

—B. R. L., Welland, Ont.

My advice is to maintain your present endowment policies in force until they mature, at which time you could utilize the proceeds to purchase an annuity or other securities to provide an income for your later years or for any other purposes which might then

Advertising Can Help to Win the War

A speech by Spalding Black, Canadian Industries Ltd. executive, to the Montreal Advertising and Sales Executives Club.

A GREAT many of us are associated with companies that are spending and have spent considerable sums of money on advertising. Will this same amount of money continue to be spent? Will the amount be increased, or will it be drastically curtailed? The men and women in Canada who have the responsibility of advising management and aiding management to arrive at a wise decision in this matter, have now a very fine opportunity to perform a most constructive service, by strongly emphasizing the valuable contribution that sound, well-considered advertising can make to the present and future welfare of their own companies, as well as to the welfare of the country at large.

As the public mouthpiece of most companies, advertising can now perform several functions of extreme importance.

(1) Advertising can now sound, and should sound, a clear, definite keynote on company policy. "Business as usual." "You can buy the things you are accustomed to buy just the same as before the war." This statement of policy now should help to allay fear; should go far towards stopping panicky hoarding; and should work to the creation of a feeling of stability in the public mind.

(2) Advertising can give a strong lead to the thinking and approach of salesmen. Under present conditions every salesman has a serious problem in calling on his customers. Either they are too busy to talk to him because they have so much business they don't know how to handle it, or they have no business and are wondering what's wrong with the world. A strong, consistent advertising policy at this time gives confidence and perspective, and should improve the working effectiveness of salesmen.

(3) The maintaining of normal advertising expenditure now is the best

possible insurance policy that companies will secure their required volume of sales and maintain, for the present and the future, the earning power of the capital invested in the enterprise.

(4) Advertising can be considered and is, in fact, a strong propaganda drive on the part of business to maintain normal ways of living and to keep up Canadian morale.

As we are all well aware, war today is fought not only with tanks, machine guns and aeroplanes at fighting fronts, but it is also fought with propaganda and advertising behind the fronts. By the leaflet raids on Germany which apparently are a nightly occurrence, the high war strategists have given us an excellent pattern to follow—a clear, truthful story, repeatedly distributed over wide areas in Germany. They believe that inevitably a weakening of German morale will be secured through this effort.

Advertising in Canada can carry on its leaflet raids to the homes of Canadian men and women, not to weaken but to strengthen morale. Our advertising leaflet messages should build confidence—confidence in the soundness of our organizations, in our ability to maintain our normal high standard of living even during war time—and they should work to create a state of mind in which Canadians may carry on their lives and spend their money very much as usual.

Respective of how large an expeditionary force may go abroad, even if this number reaches a quarter of a million, there still will be over eleven million people in Canada who must be fed, clothed, amused, transported, whose lives must continue actively and constructively if we are to do our part to win the war in which we are now engaged.

Are We in A Sellers Market and is there now no need for advertising be-

cause we will get all the business we can handle?

If we get into the full swing of a sellers market there will be less temptation to curtail advertising expenditures on the score of economy, but experience shows us that sellers markets only have a limited duration and intense competition rapidly rises. As was the case in the last war, we are likely to see various products step out from comparative obscurity to become leaders in their field. Others who were leaders will sink into oblivion. Although business will be good undoubtedly, competition will be extremely keen. Therefore no advertiser who is operating an established and continuing business can afford to leave his flank unprotected. Far seeing judgment is needed to maintain at all times the required effort to keep one's place in the field. A sellers market does produce heavy orders but it also produces accelerated competition. The need for advertising certainly does not disappear under these circumstances.

What will be the effect of the war on hand-to-mouth buying policies?

I think this question has already been partially answered by events. Hand to mouth buying has, in many lines, been replaced by a scramble to get stock. This scramble, as a matter of fact, has defeated its own purpose, because it has helped create the very shortage and high prices—fears of which inspired the scramble.

I should think that commodity prices will tend to level off as we see supplies in better perspective to demand. Certain commodities will inevitably be higher and scarcer because of war needs—others could easily remain at or near present levels—unless panic buying forces them up unnaturally.

To end up, How Can Advertising Help Win the War? First: If product advertising continues to be used intelligently, and still bears a reasonable relation to sales objectives, it can do a job in maintaining a normal beat in business. This is important to winning the war because our business machine is capable of greatly expanded war efforts if the changes to it are carefully planned. In general, however, the new business should be thought of as superimposed over existing business, except where Government priority decides otherwise, and we must be careful not to wreck the peacetime ability of our business machine because we shall need it when the war is over.

Secondly: Advertising can help win the war by supplying leadership and inspiration to the country as a whole, by reflecting in advertising a calm confidence in our future progress, which will contribute very materially to the national morale. This possibly will be advertising's greatest contribution.

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Moncton - Winnipeg - Saskatoon - Edmonton - Calgary - Kelowna
Victoria - Nanaimo - Vancouver

Lost Trade in Europe Outruns Nazi Gains

(Continued from Page 11)

Goebbels' Hamburg World Economic Archives releases this account of German exports and imports in the area:

	EXPORTS		IMPORTS	
	Old Reich	New Reich	Old Reich	New Reich
Bulgaria	1938 1936	1938 1936	1938 1936	1938 1936
Yugoslavia	56.4 47.6	84.3 57.6	118.0 77.2	107.9 75.2
Rumania	148.8 103.6	140.4 92.3	135.6 139.0	129.7 111.9
Czecho-Slov.	110.0 83.0	109.7 93.4	108.5 76.6	
Austria				
Total	568.8	558.9	572.0	507.0

It was with Rumania, Germany's best customer and supplier, that the system of trade through export surplus originated. Against cash payments at slightly higher prices, and free-exchange, offered by the French, British, Swiss, Belgians, and Americans in the Balkans, Germany came to control in 1938 40% of Rumania's imports and 26.5% of her exports, as reported by London's Royal Institute of International Affairs. The amounts of total trade in the Balkan countries which are held by Germany, according to a quotation from Hansard in the British House of Commons follow:

	Imports from Greater Germany	Exports to Greater Germany
Bulgaria	57.9%	63.6%
Greece	31.1	43.2
Yugoslavia	50.0	49.9
Rumania	48.5	35.9
Turkey	51.3	47.3
Hungary	48.1	50.1

Blocked Marks

These German export bargains were made possible by Dr. Schacht's blocked marks for foreign trade. There are more than seventeen kinds of blocked currency, of which the two most important are "Foreigners' special accounts for payment in Germany (ASKI)" and ditto "for transit merchants (transit ASKI)." These various segregations of marks are put to special "uses" inside Germany, and the uses are changed frequently without notice. If a person owns marks whose uses are narrowly restricted to payments for goods which are not in great demand, he must submit to a discount of one-half to two-thirds on his marks before he can sell them at all. If the discount on a particular category increases at a time when Funk, Schacht's successor, does not want an increase, Funk simply assigns additional "uses" to the

category, thus making it appeal to a wider market and restoring its price.

In blocked marks good for machinery which built R.I.M.M.A., Rumania's most modern steel works, Germany paid Rumania double the world price for wheat and oil. German chemical firms such as I. G. Farben introduced the cultivation of soy beans and other crops for which the principal market was German. Balkan countries have thus been tied to Germany with a double bond—as a market for their products and as debtors unable to liquidate their debts except by exports.

There are British, French, and American interests in Rumania, yet as this is written, Rumanian trade proceeds according to a German plan to increase Rumanian production, as well as take heed of Rumania's internal needs, and of the country's desire for trade with other countries. Mixed German-Rumanian companies for the production of ores and textiles are at work. Rumania is being paid off in German armaments, and communications and public utilities equipment.

A Typical Case

Karl R. Bopp, of the economic staff, University of Missouri, describes a typical case of business handled in this way:

A German exporter offers an American firm (for the sake of illustration) goods priced at 500 RM., or \$200 at the present mark quotation of 40c. The American says the price is too high. He will pay only \$175. The German exporter goes to his foreign exchange bureau and explains his difficulty. The bureau permits him to receive \$100 in cash, equal to 250 RM. of nominal value. The American importer is then notified of another owner of a blocked account in Germany who will sell him a cheque for the necessary 250 RM. remaining, at 30c each, or \$75. The owner of the blocked marks is willing to sell at a discount because he cannot get his money out of Germany. Thus the German gets his 500 RM., the American gets his German goods for \$175, and the owner of the blocked account gets \$75 cash for a \$100 cheque on which he would otherwise realize nothing at all.

Change the dollars to roubles and you have the method being used in trade with Russia.

Much of Hungarian industry is competitive with German. Hungary holds a quarter of the world's baux-

ite ore, right on Hitler's doorstep. Italian, British, and American competition is small, but the Allies and America hold two-thirds of Hungary's national debt.

Rumania too has English, French, and American interests. Royal Dutch-Shell, second largest oil company in the world, with headquarters in Berlin, has succeeded in buying a quarter of the Rumanian oil industry. The Resita, Copsa Mica, and Cugir metal works, once Czech, are now German. Belgium and Italy hold important Rumanian electrical and timber rights. Britain participates in the small Banque Anglo-Romane, Banque Chisovoleni, and Bank of Rumania. French interests are in textiles, glass, and gold mining, and the French have the most important trade agreements next to Germany's.

Yugoslavia

The French Mines de Bor (copper) and British lead mines at Trepcia are Yugoslavia's most important foreign concessions. When the Credit Anstalt financial ring failed, Yugoslavia left German finance to join the sterling block, but great increases of German capital have poured in since 1936. This year Germans were particularly active in buying up concessions. The Yugo Ceska and Mautner textile works are German. The Schicht-Lever soap works are German and British. The French have La Dalmatienne electric stations, the Smith-Meunier pulp works, Trboylje coal mines and Yasenitz wagon works. Britain owns the Vickers wagon works, Beslina gold mine, Drina mining corporations (English companies have purchased about 15 mining fields), the Allied Banking Corporation, and "Radio a.d.," a subsidiary of Marconi telegraph. Stand-

ard Oil and Shell also have refineries. Albanian trade is almost all Italian. Turkey is determined to maintain its independence by avoiding foreign financial entanglements as much as possible. Bulgaria, whose capital is largely Belgian, Swiss, French, and American, nevertheless deals largely with the Nazis.

British commercial policy is to maintain and enlarge the trade with the free-exchange Allied countries which these states, fearful of the results of Nazification, are seeking. One method is to raise the exchange value of sterling and other free currencies, through paying exporters a premium over the official rate for their free-exchange, or by permitting a wide range of "private compensation" trade with free-exchange countries, exporters being allowed to sell for what they can get. Encouraging signs of anti-German tendencies are in effect the taxes on their own exports to Germany which some countries are imposing in order to subsidize exports to free-exchange countries. Rumania pays subsidies out of its budget on wheat, timber, and cattle for free-exchange export.

Germany dictates the value of its mark to Hungary, but Yugoslavia has let the mark slip to a slight discount in spite of German wishes. Some countries adopt the direct step of restricting their exports to Germany to a set percentage of their total exports. Turkey especially has stopped Germany from reselling Turkish produce at higher prices abroad to get foreign cash.

The situation is that trade of the free-exchange countries such as Britain and France was being maintained in the teeth of the German trade drive. The war problem is to overcome the manifest difficulties, increase it, decrease Germany's, and create an Allied Eastern Front.

GERMANY'S TRADE BALANCES

		(in millions of Reichsmarks)				
		1938	1937	1936	1935	1929
Holland	Imports	197.9	215.8	168.5	196.1	700.9
	Exports	477.8	468.0	395.5	404.2	1555.2
		*249.9	*252.2	*227.0	*208.1	*654.3
Belgium-Luxembourg	Imports	194.4	197.6	138.6	126.2	447.2
	Exports	227.4	287.8	211.5	201.8	608.8
		*33.0	*90.2	*72.9	*75.6	*161.6
Denmark	Imports	166.3	157.7	154.3	118.6	370.5
	Exports	201.9	212.7	182.3	141.9	485.3
		*35.6	*55.0	*28.0	*23.3	*112.8
Norway	Imports	98.8	91.3	87.9	93.6	143.2
	Exports	122.8	159.5	91.3	87.4	226.6
		*24.0	*48.2	*3.4	*6.2	*85.4
Sweden	Imports	261.7	231.9	191.7	152.9	350.5
	Exports	267.3	277.3	230.4	206.8	457.7
		*6.6	*45.4	*38.7	*53.9	*125.4
Finland	Imports	88.6	70.1	46.1	41.1	115.9
	Exports	82.4	78.2	53.6	49.2	188.2
		+6.2	*8.1	*7.5	*8.1	*72.3
Estonia	Imports	24.0	23.7	13.8	13.1	32.5
	Exports	22.0	19.9	17.6	11.4	41.1
		+2.0	+3.8	*3.8	+1.7	*8.6
Latvia	Imports	43.5	45.7	33.2	31.1	70.2
	Exports	40.8	28.4	31.2	27.9	94.7
		+2.7	+17.3	+2.0	+3.2	*24.5
Lithuania	Imports	27.5	17.2	9.1	2.6	68.9
	Exports	23.5	20.4	7.3	6.7	56.0
		+4.0	*5.2	+1.8	*4.1	+12.9
Poland	Imports	95.5	67.9	57.9	59.4	338.8
	Exports	102.6	73.2	53.0	48.0	343.4
		*7.1	*5.3	+4.9	+11.4	*4.6
Total		*340.3	*468.5	*372.6	*350.6	*1247.5

* Export balance
+ Import balance

Are Security Markets Too Artificial?

(Continued from Page 11)

now being developed in the stock market, because the absorption by the government of several hundred million dollars a year from the pockets of the people would have to be at the cost of their living standards and consequently to the detriment of all forms of business and profits. A purely pay-as-you-go policy means merely a diversion of output from goods normally consumed to those used in war, and consequently there are less normal goods to go round.

On the other hand if total production can be increased, it may provide the necessary war goods and also a greater proportion of those normally used. This of course is the desirable goal, but it demands an expansion of credit. A government which is in good shape financially can be the borrowing medium for this purpose, but when it has already over-borrowed, as is certainly the case with our governments in Canada, then its role is not so easy. The control of exchange has thrown gloom rather than hope into our picture of war finance, not so much because of what it means at present, as through what it implies for the future.

Value of Expansion

The effort undoubtedly will be to create an atmosphere of business activity and of reasonable profit, even though a large share of the profits will revert at once to the government. If Canadian people are to retain their living standards, then there will not be much saving for government loans. Such loans, however, are essential to a program of this kind.

Whatever can be achieved in the way of industrial expansion will be of material assistance to this end, because people feel better off when they see their productive investments growing in value, and then they are inclined to spend more freely, and even to subscribe for government loans. Any attempt to restrict the capital market so as to reserve all funds for government loans is liable to react against the success of the latter.

This will be especially true if the effort to keep down the rates on government bond is too obvious. These rates to date are not compatible with a healthy state of business and finance. In attempting to maintain the illusion of good credit and cheap money, while at the same time trying to stimulate the industrial world, the government is endangering, rather than furthering, its financial program. And the exchange control, by trying to isolate the Canadian market from the influence of New York, is increasing this danger while it superficially appears to be aiding in the program.

Any move which would restore a degree of buying of Canadian securities in New York, and of selling in Canada, would bring prices into better line, make our issues look better in the American market, and put our own security market in a healthier relation with the real state of industry and finance. That of course would mean a drop in our government bond prices in Canadian funds, but the sooner this hurdle is passed, the better we will be prepared for the flotation of a Dominion loan at rates which will be really attractive to the investor.

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TRANS-CANADA TELEPHONE SYSTEM

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

Economic Potentials of U.S.A., U.S.S.R.

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON
Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

This article compares the support which the United States can give the Allies, in the supply of munitions, with that which Russia can give Germany, and shows that the advantage is all on the side of the Allies.

Russia has no surplus production of importance; the transport difficulties are great, and Germany has practically no means of payment acceptable to Russia.

THE outstanding economic question today is that of the resources of the United States and Soviet Russia, and their relative values to the countries with whom alignment appears possible.

In considering the position of the United States on the eve of the abrogation of the Neutrality Act it is important to bear in mind that at least 10 per cent. of the vast resources of the country's labor is still idle and capable of rapidly returning to work. The same is true of the factory and general industrial potential, a large part of which may be returned to full employment by the stimulation of arms orders. What this means in terms of effective help for the Allies may be made clear by reference to the standards of production in the relevant departments and to the nature of trade between Great Britain and the United States.

British Imports

In the half-year to June last Great Britain imported from the United States nearly 11 million cwt. of wheat, 33,500 cwt. of hams, more than 733,000 cwt. of tinned peaches and pears, more than 800,000 cwt. of lard, 64 million lbs. of tobacco, 930,000 cwt. of cotton, 36,400 tons of iron and steel and manufactures, 9,600 tons of unwrought copper, 31,100 tons of machinery, and nearly 200,000,000 gallons of petrol and refined oils. It is possible to envisage a doubling or trebling of the quantities of the special war material which may be imported on the "cash and carry" plan.

The United States can produce nearly 200,000 automobiles in a week (which is as much as Russia can produce in a year). Her weekly crude oil production is 3½ million barrels, (which is many times the rate of Russia's production). Of anthracite she produces over 140,000 tons daily, and of bituminous coal about 1,300,000 tons daily, and of both these commodities she can produce more if the need arises. What the Allies want from the United States is oil and copper, nickel and other non-ferrous metals, and certain chemicals, and wheat, cotton, tobacco and machinery. The U.S. can supply all predictable requirements.

Storehouse, Workshop

It is clear that from the vast storehouse and workshop of the United States the Allied cause may secure immeasurably greater assistance than the enemy cause can ever obtain from a benevolent Russia. "Benevolence" in this context is a necessary word, because it is not to be supposed that such resources as Russia has available to supply to a belligerent with whose cause she is in sympathy will be gratuitously handed over.

The scope of this article does not permit of an examination of Germany's means to pay, but it may be said quite definitely that if the assistance which she gets from Russia is solely determined by her ability to foot the bill she will receive little indeed. She cannot pay in gold, because she has none. She cannot pay in manufactured goods, because the industrial resources necessary for their production are either harnessed to the military machine or are supplying indispensable domestic requirements. There is nothing else that Russia wants from Germany.

What Germany wants from Russia is oil, manganese, iron ore, pig iron, timber, copper, and certain chemicals. Now that the political impediment to the transfer of the Russian surplus to Germany appears to have been largely overcome, and assuming that the financial obstacle will somehow be surmounted, there remains the major difficulty of the physical transfer of the commodities.

The Baltic Route

The Baltic Sea is one of the three chief means of communication between Germany and Russia. It has various disadvantages. In the first place it would always be possible for a preponderating naval power effectively to stop transport through the Baltic. Against such a naval manoeuvre there would be only the antagonism of a very attenuated German sea power, unless Russia was content to deploy her Baltic fleet also. And the Baltic Sea is frozen in the Russian area for a considerable part of the year.

The second waterway route is the Black Sea-Danube way, but this route could immediately and impenetrably be blocked by Turkey.

Then there are the railways. Now that Poland no longer exists as a separate and obstructionist entity one of the impediments to using the railways has been removed. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that not only are the actual rail tracks hopelessly inadequate, but railway equipment on the Russian side is not capable of assuming the task of carrying large quantities.

According to the latest census—covering the year 1937—the Russian length of railway lines, though greatly increased, is no more than 85,000 km., while the number of goods trucks is 645,900. That bespeaks an absolute inferiority, and the actual disadvantage must be multiplied by the enormous distance between the German consumptive centres and the Russian productive ones.

Russian Production

These are the main hindrances. But even if there were no hindrances at all it is doubtful how far Russian economic support would affect Germany's prospects in this war. By comparison with the United States the total Russian production of the relevant commodities is not impressive. Russia's own census put the output of coal at 133 million tons in 1938 and the production of crude oil at nearly 29 million tons, while the output of pig iron was 15 million tons and that of crude steel 18.2 million tons.

So far as foodstuffs are concerned, Russia is barely self-sufficient and is in no position, even by asking sacrifices of the people, to achieve any serious export. A little wheat, a little barley, about 15,000 tons of butter, about 40,000 tons of oil seeds, and about the same quantity of oil cake, constitute the total of her export in this category.

If everything went to Germany it would make practically no difference to the German situation. Germany could scrape along with her own production of wheat, and on the accepted policy of guns before butter she could probably do without the 87,000 tons of butter which she is importing.

So far as oil seeds are concerned, Germany imports 1,470,000 tons, so that Russia could do very little to help in this connection; while of oil cake Germany imports 110,000 tons, which is more than three times Russia's total exports of that commodity.

Iron and Oil

Russia consumes all her pig iron and her own requirements leave no surplus out of her production of other non-ferrous metals. Manganese she could supply in generous quantities provided the transport facilities were there. On the major question of oil it has to be remembered that the source which is the only practicable one from the point of view of a Germany which needs its supplies quickly is Baku, which can export through the Black Sea. Here again it is clear that the ability of Russia to assist depends upon the attitude of Turkey. But even given a clear Black Sea route it is certain that Baku could not supply any serious percentage of Germany's annual requirements in war time.

Timber is a rather easier matter. Here, given a reasonable time lag Germany could secure huge supplies from Russia through the Baltic Sea.

It is clear that to the general hindrances to a full German-Russian co-operation which are mentioned above, there is also to be added this major fact—that in order to be of assistance to Germany on the scale which Germany is apparently expecting Russia would need to limit her own consumption. There is evidence to show that the standard of living in Russia, as judged by European standards, is substantially below the average.

Russian Sacrifice?

And it is in the highest degree doubtful whether Russia would ever make the national sacrifice in order to assist Germany, even if Germany were a willing and prompt payer. That she cannot be, so that on a matter of principle alone—not to be confused with a matter of ideology—Russia may be counted out as an effective economic force in the early stages of war. If the war develops into a long-term battle then the influence of Russian support would become more apparent. It could never be decisive.

With America it is radically different. Here there is no transport problem of similar gravity. The Allies command the seas and, although German U-boats and armed raiders may sink some proportion of merchant shipping, so far as the economic impact is concerned it is necessary to remember that so far we have managed to make up more than the loss by seizing German cargoes. The total effective industrial power of the United States can be immediately tapped, and it is more than sufficient to supply the needs of the Allies.

Delnite Mines, subsidiary of Sylvanite Gold Mines, has placed orders for equipment calculated to increase tonnage capacity approximately 25 per cent. by early 1940. The plant is operating at 320 tons daily at present.



A. L. ROBERTSON, who has just been appointed secretary of Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada Limited. Mr. Robertson has been assistant secretary for a number of years.

Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

THE gold mines of Canada are producing over three tons of gold bullion per week, with the rate per month having risen to between thirteen and fourteen tons of the precious metal.

Radio announcers recently made much out of the report that Moscow had shipped about seventeen tons of gold to Berlin. Great stress was placed on this development—propaganda calculated to bolster the spirit of Germans and supposed to frighten the Allies.

This shipment of gold to Berlin is not without importance. However,

let us keep in mind that the gold mines of Canada are producing that amount of gold every five to six weeks. Not only this, but the output from South Africa is several times as great as that of Canada. The truth is that if the enemy can be so heartened by the receipt of seventeen tons of gold—how great must be the fear of that same enemy as he contemplates the vast stream of yellow metal flowing from the bowels of the earth into the treasury chest of the British Empire.

A great many base metal producing enterprises in Canada appear likely to escape the misfortune of committing themselves to production of copper, lead and zinc at prices fixed by purchasing agents of the Ministry of Supply. Fixed prices would have greatly restricted output and would have seriously hindered any movement toward increase in production.

Let metal producers get a high price for their product if they can. High prices are a springboard toward extension of effort. The result would be greater supplies of base metals for Allied requirements. If such a situation permits producers to make large profits, there can be no question of such profits being unreasonably large when it is remembered that tax imposts recently announced at Ottawa preclude any such possibility.

For the good of Canada, for the welfare of the Allied cause, and in the interests of all those financially involved, it would be better for individual mines to be left to act separately—always adhering to safeguards, of course, calculated to assure that none of the metal can reach enemy hands.

Wright-Hargreaves, in spite of operating on a big scale, is recording heavy operating costs. The report for the fiscal year ended August 31st



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showed costs of \$6.70 per ton. Added to this was a further \$2.20 to cover taxes and depreciation, thereby making a total operating cost of \$8.90 on each ton of ore treated. Production for the year was \$7,828,494. Due to the high grade nature of the ore, a net profit of \$4,044,338 was realized. The ore yielded an average of \$17.95 per ton. The mine has produced a total of \$71,101,000 since first going into production in 1921.

Leitch Gold Mines will pay a dividend of 2 cents per share on Nov. 15th. This is the fourth disbursement of that amount so far this year.

Preston East Dome, which was brought into production through a bond issue of \$700,000 subscribed for to large extent by brokers and associates, has been in production only six months yet is already in a position

to retire the entire bond issue. The bonds run until the end of this year. This situation suggests the company may reasonably be in a position to go on a dividend-paying basis by the second quarter of 1940. Output in September reached \$186,137, somewhat higher than may be considered normal for the reason that a larger than average amount of high grade was milled.

Young-Davidson has been in production since 1934 and produced \$5,189,000 up to Sept. 30th. The ore has yielded just \$3.32 per ton. The company has declared its initial dividend and will disburse 2 cents per share on Nov. 4th.

Macassa Mines produced \$1,720,000 in the nine months ended Sept. 30. This compared with \$1,209,500 in the first nine months of 1938.

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PEOPLE

TRAVEL

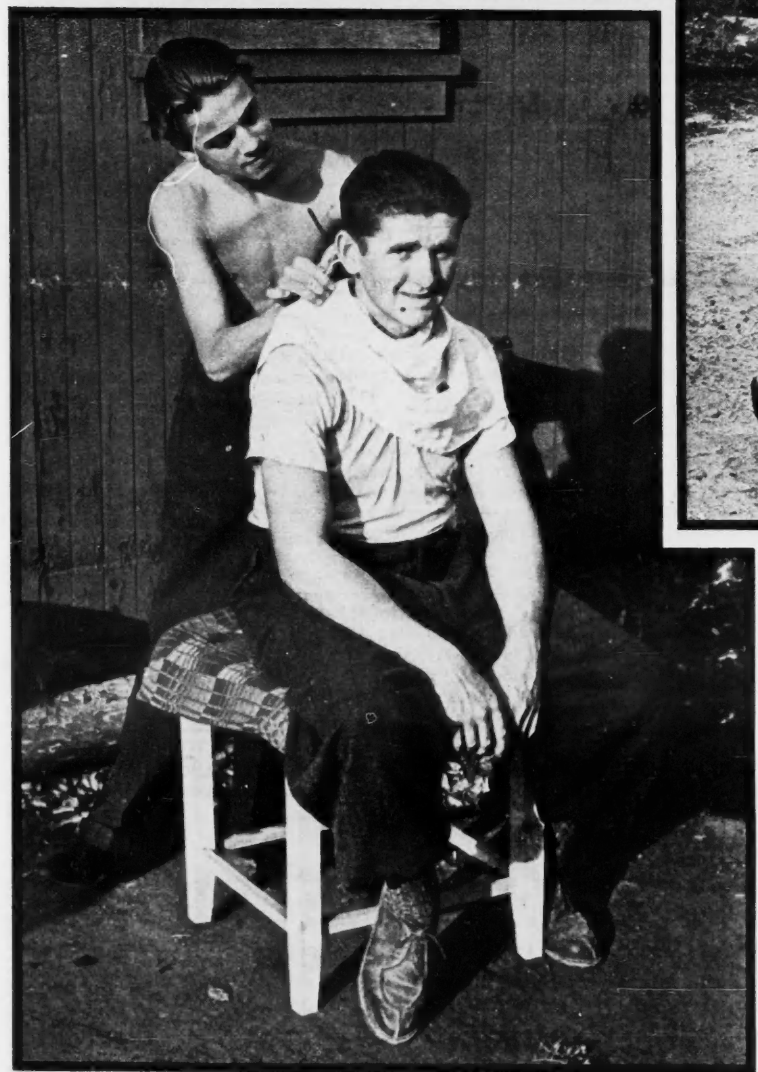
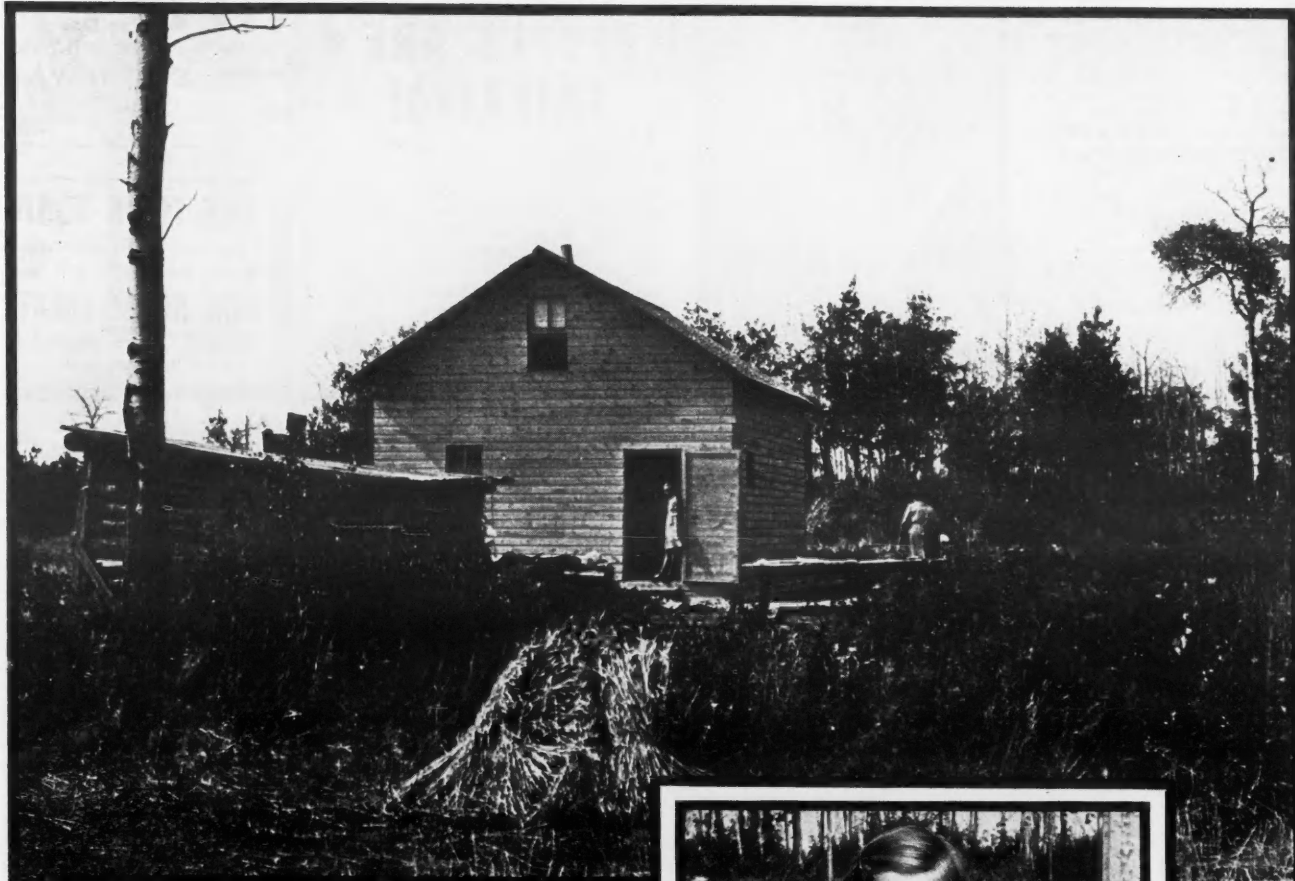
FASHION

HOMES

THE ARTS

TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER 28, 1939

Refugees From Hitlerism Begin Life Again In The West



IN THE ST. WALBURG AND LOON LAKE area of northern Saskatchewan and the Tupper region of the Peace River block on the Alberta-British Columbia boundary are 300 families, refugees of Hitlerism, who are learning a new life in a new country.

Former residents of Czecho-Slovakia and the Sudetenland, they came to Canada with government assistance to be settled on the land. There are about 150 families, with an average of three to a family, in each community in the two provinces.

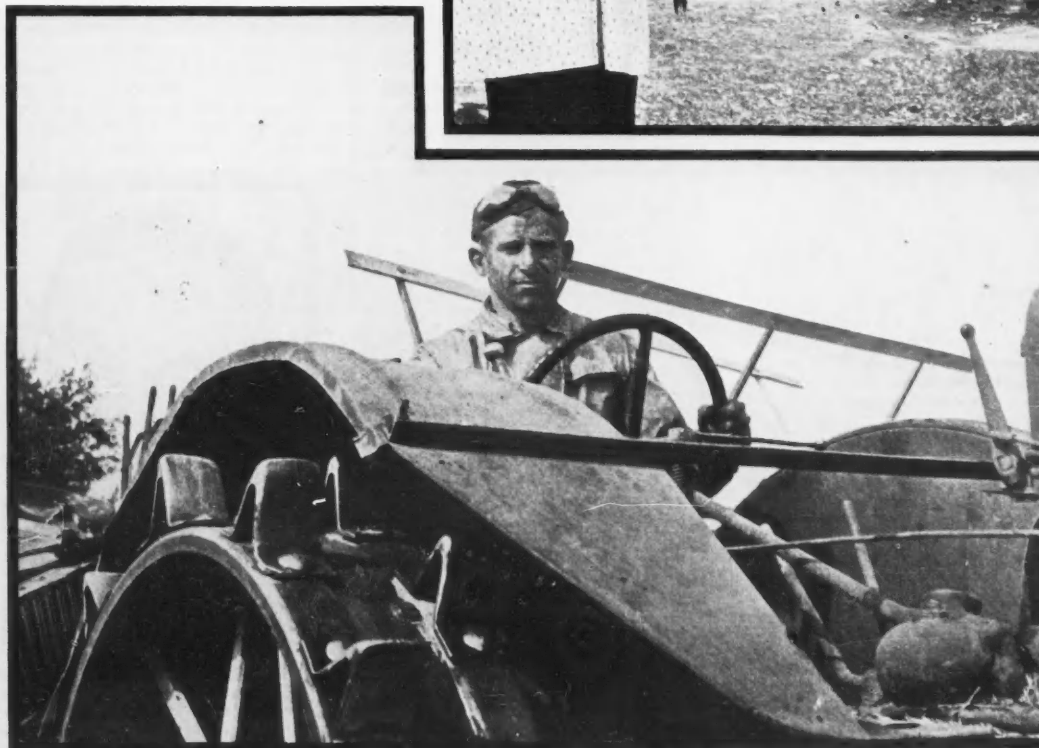
On the land all summer, they worked hard to harvest crops that were seeded by the tenants from whom the land was purchased by the government for them. In the St. Walburg district some of these crops ran 35 bushels to the acre.

In the communities can be found doctors, lawyers, journalists, factory workers and some farmers, all pulling together to make new homes and become successful in work that is strange and, to them, hard.

The refugees have agreed to remain on the land for two years. At the end of that time the titles, now held in trust by railway colonization branches, will pass to them. Officers in charge of settlement estimate that at least 75 per cent will remain on the land after two years.

These photos show scenes from the Saskatchewan community.

—Photographs by Ken Liddell, Regina.





"They all
want this
taste thrill
every day"

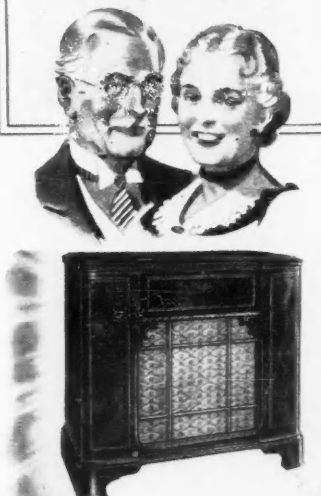
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MUSICAL EVENTS

Helen Jepson "Has Everything"

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE American prima donna Helen Jepson sang in Eaton Auditorium three years ago. I did not hear her, and I am told her audience was a small one. If she suffered disappointment then, it was recompensed by the overflowing audiences which greeted her two concerts in the same hall last week.

Her recital was a joyous surprise to me as to many other listeners. We had not expected anything so fine in voice, expression and personality as this young artist. In the case of most prima donnas there come moments where one finds the singer rather ordinary; but not so with Miss Jepson, who literally "has everything." Like the petroleum industry, she was born in Titusville, Pa. After a musical education in Philadelphia she strode forward on her long and comely limbs into the Metropolitan Opera House. She is tall, fair and graceful, and to supplement a beautiful voice is endowed in a rare degree with intelligence, temperament and interpretative intuitions. Her countenance is not merely lovely but mobile, so that it exquisitely mirrors the moods of the music she sings. Her voice is ample in range, rich, full, emotional and sufficiently flexible for ordinary needs.

Even to hackneyed arias she imparts an exclusive, atmospheric individuality. Thus while her rendering of the Jewel Song from "Faust" is not a shower of tonal pearls like that of Melba, she does suggest the ingenuousness of a surprised peasant girl. The voluptuous ecstasy of Louise in "Depuis le Jour"; the anticipatory joy of Nedda singing to the birds; the tragic fear of fading beauty in the Mirror Song from "Thais" all demonstrated her interpretative distinction.

Had Miss Jepson never sung in opera at all, her gifts would find scope in song-interpretation. She sang lyrics of many schools and each with a sense of its inner meaning. Especially fine was a group of Hugo Wolf's racy and pungent lyrics. One in which a girl sings merrily about her curls; and another about a lively little mouse, gave scope to her humor; and she was especially radiant in the little love song "Tis He." Her rendering of French songs was beautiful in finesse, notably atmospheric in two by Keochlin, "Hiver" and "Le Matin," and among her most brilliant offerings was a Pastoral by Stravinsky. In her opening group she showed her grasp of the simplicity of old English songs. One was from "The Maid of the Mill," one of the earliest of English operettas, by Samuel Arnold (1740-1802).

One could hardly praise too highly the accompaniments of Robert Wallenborn. As a soloist he is adept in modern pianoforte music and was impressive in Reger's "Telemann Fugue," in which the nobility of his tone and rare technical powers were demonstrated. His most unique offering was "Exaltation" by the California modernist, Henry Dixon Cowell. In Paris Cowell's innovations have been well received; and he is heralded as a searcher for new aesthetic values "who hurls himself headlong into a musical stratosphere." In this work, which possesses the fascinating rhythm of war drums, Cowell demands the use on the keyboard of both the clenched fist and the elbow. It is due to Mr. Wallenborn to say that despite these gymnastics his tone was impeccable.

Fine Young Violinist

The traditional initiative of the Women's Musical Club, Toronto, was once more demonstrated at its opening recital for the present season at Hart House Theatre. It was the Canadian debut of a remarkable young violinist, Ossy Renardy, who will later make appearances in Western Canada. He is still very young, and his childhood was spent in Vienna. Unquestionably he has a genius for his instrument—he is one of those violinists who are "born, not made," though his magnificent technical equipment and dignity of style reveal very fine training. His bowing is inspiring in authority, and his tone is



WORLD-FAMOUS violinist, Jascha Heifetz will make his first visit to Toronto in three years when he appears at Massey Hall on Wednesday night, November 1.



IN AN ANNUAL cinematic series that has become almost an institution in Toronto, Capt. F. H. Reid, F.R.G.S., resumed his weekly Friday night illustrated travelogues when he presented "France" in color films at Massey Hall. The weekly series will continue until Spring.

singularly broad, pure and beautiful. His accomplishments with the left hand are such that the effects of great virtuosi past and present, like Paganini, Wilhelmj, Sarasate, Flesch and Kreisler are played with consummate ease. His program was virtuosic, and he had the good fortune to have the co-operation of Gwendolyn Williams at the piano, whose share in sonata numbers was notably fine. The music of the great 17th century violinist and composer, Arcangelo Corelli, figured largely; first a charming Sonata in C minor and later the Tartini-Kreisler "Variations on a Theme." The simple lyric graces of Schubert's Sonata in D major were captivating; and in such showy numbers as the Paganini-Wilhelmj Concerto in D major and the Sarasate "Zapateado" his skill and rhythm were captivating.

Casavant Societies

There now exist Casavant Societies for the promotion of organ music both at Toronto and Montreal; and the great French organist Marcel Dupré was engaged for the opening recitals in each city. The Toronto society which last season gave its recitals at twilight on Mondays has now changed its schedule to a series of Saturday matinées at Eaton Auditorium. The beauty, brilliance and ease of M. Dupré's playing need no praise at this late day. At Toronto he played in addition to some of his own compositions, works by Handel, César Franck and Bach, with entrancing grace and fervor of expression, and his rendering of Chorales by the latter was exalted. In Montreal he played on October 24 at the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, and by request the program was devoted entirely to his own compositions.

At the first broadcast for the season by the New York Philhar-

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has become an important factor in the city's musical life, and offers opportunities for advanced singers. There are a few vacancies for men in both the tenor and bass sections.

Yet another choral society has been organized in Winnipeg, bearing the name of the Metropolitan Choir. Its conductor is Herbert J. Sadler, formerly identified with the Philharmonic Chorus. It is at present working on a large Christmas production of Handel's "Messiah."

Montreal is to have a series of monthly "9 o'clocks" of all-Canadian character. The first on November 6 will be a piano recital by Reginald Stewart. Later programs will be given by the Hart House String Quartet; Ishbel Mutch, soprano, formerly of Regina and now resident in Montreal; Marcel and Yvonne Hubert, 'cellist and pianist, Montreal; Gordon Hallett and Clifford Poole, duo-pianists, Toronto.

Brandon, Man., is enjoying a celebrity series of concerts this year. The schedule has already been opened by the renowned contralto, Hertha Glatz, formerly of the Strasburg Opera Guild.

Hittler Aids Metropolitan

According to an announcement by Director Edward Johnson there will be no "war of ideologies" in the Metropolitan Opera House. That institution speaks a universal language and the old balance will be maintained in connection with the operatic repertoire. Hitler, however, has helped a bit in the acquisition of artists. The basso Alexander Kipnis, driven out of Vienna, is one of the new singers engaged, as is Jarmila Novotna, driven out of Prague, who will share coloratura roles with Lily Pons.

It is good news that the exquisite Canadian pianist Gertrude Huntly Green has returned to the concert platform, at the season's first recital of the Vancouver Women's Musical Club. By all accounts she is playing with all her old beauty of touch and poetry of expression. She was one of the last pupils of the great Polish teacher Moszkowski.

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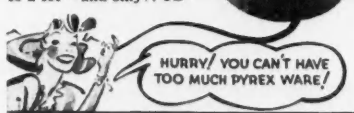


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RIGHT: Round casserole with knob cover, 3 1/2-oz. size, old price \$1.15, now only..... 67¢



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THE WORLD PREMIERE of George Bernard Shaw's latest play "Geneva" will be given at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto, on Monday night, October 30. Dealing with the current European scene the presentation is in the hands of the Maurice Colbourne-Barry Jones company, currently on Canadian tour. Left, Lawrence Hanray as the "British Foreign Secretary," centre, Maurice Colbourne as "Herr Battler" and right, Ernest Borrows as "Signor Bombardone."

—Photographs by Ronny Jaques.

THE FILM PARADE

Hollywood Remembers The Time of Its Life

IN "HOLLYWOOD CAVALCADE" the industry presents us with its own biography—a genuine Horatio Alger epic. Luck, pluck and an honest ambition to please the people who will do it the most good—these are the forces that raised Hollywood from a starveling nobody to the Croesus among industries. It is now in a position to look back, as successful autobiographers do and reflect that those early days were probably the happiest time of its life.

Maybe they're right at that. There is a furious vitality about these early comedies reproduced in "Hollywood Cavalcade" that is hardly ever seen on the screen any more. Every man for himself and the devil take the plot—that was the simple formula for entertainment in the Mack Sennett days, a secret that seems to have been lost since to everybody except the Marx Brothers. The early crudities have been toned down of course, but that is a privilege that every autobiographer is entitled to. The figures of the Keystone cops don't jerk about in a drizzle of fog as they used to in the old days and Alice Faye as one of the earliest victims of the custard pie era is trim and smart and beautifully curled—not in the least like the rather frowsy beauties of twenty-five years ago. However, the spirit of youthful exuberance hasn't been sacrificed, or even modified, to the demands of a politer audience. If anything it's been exaggerated. There are probably more custard pies thrown in one sequence of "Hollywood Cavalcade" than the early movie-goer saw during the whole great custard-pie era. Alice Faye alone receives fifteen pies, right in the face, and in the climax of the pie-throwing sequence an entire set is buried under spattered custard and broken pastry. It's a food-commissioner's nightmare.

The Old is Best

As it turns out the Keystone Cops and the custard-pie sequences are the best part of the picture. This wasn't merely a matter of sentimental memory either. Young movie-goers to whom Buster Keaton wasn't even

a name were enchanted with what must have seemed to them a brand-new trend in the movies. It looks as though we might be in for a second great custard-pie cycle. Certainly the custard-pie has all the elements of a war-time success. It will bring an industrial boom in Delicatessen Projectile circles, and allow a lot of people to work off their hard feelings innocently and enjoyably. But it looks like a tough season for the comedians. It's a rather disquieting commentary on the industry that all the reproductions from the past in "Hollywood Cavalcade" seem fresh and funny, with a gay air of improvisation, while the rest of the film is a routine affair, conventional and rather jaded. It's a little as though Hollywood had played itself out in its violent youth, and in early middle age is already grey around the temples and disinclined for adventure. I kept wishing they'd give us more of Buster Keaton, Ben Turpin, the

squad of Keystone cops and even Rin-tin-tin Jr., and a little less of Don Ameche with his defeats and heartbreaks and temper-tantrums on the set.

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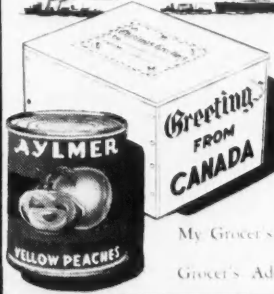
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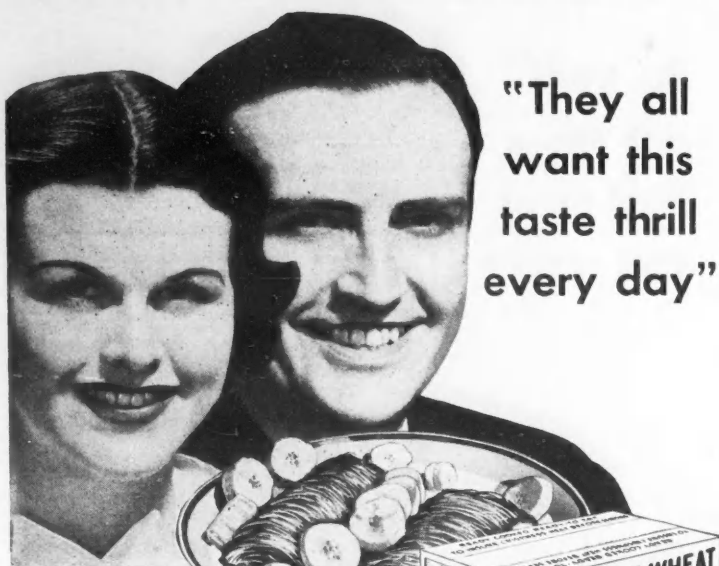
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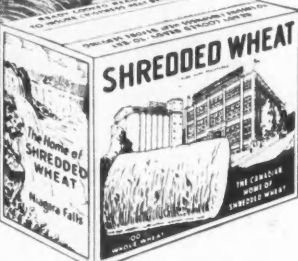
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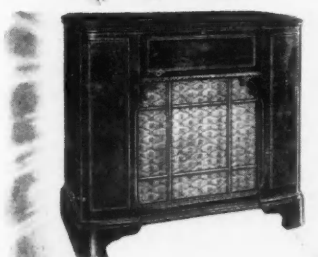
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MUSICAL EVENTS

Helen Jepson "Has Everything"

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE American prima donna Helen Jepson sang in Eaton Auditorium three years ago. I did not hear her, and I am told her audience was a small one. If she suffered disappointment then, it was recompensed by the overflowing audiences which greeted her two concerts in the same hall last week.

Her recital was a joyous surprise to me as to many other listeners. We had not expected anything so fine in voice, expression and personality as this young artist. In the case of most prima donnas there come moments where one finds the singer rather ordinary; but not so with Miss Jepson, who literally "has everything." Like the petroleum industry, she was born in Titusville, Pa. After a musical education in Philadelphia she strode forward on her long and comely limbs into the Metropolitan Opera House. She is tall, fair and graceful, and to supplement a beautiful voice is endowed in a rare degree with intelligence, temperament and interpretative intuitions. Her countenance is not merely lovely but mobile, so that it exquisitely mirrors the moods of the music she sings. Her voice is ample in range, rich, full, emotional and sufficiently flexible for ordinary needs.

Even to hackneyed arias she imparts an exclusive, atmospheric individuality. Thus while her rendering of the Jewel Song from "Faust" is not a shower of tonal pearls like that of Melba, she does suggest the ingenuousness of a surprised peasant girl. The voluptuous ecstasy of Louise in "Depuis le Jour"; the anticipatory joy of Nedda singing to the birds; the tragic fear of fading beauty in the Mirror Song from "Thais" all demonstrated her interpretative distinction.

Had Miss Jepson never sung in opera at all, her gifts would find scope in song-interpretation. She sang lyrics of many schools and each with a sense of its inner meaning. Especially fine was a group of Hugo Wolf's racy and pungent lyrics. One in which a girl sings merrily about her curls; and another about a lively little mouse, gave scope to her humor; and she was especially radiant in the little love song "Tis He." Her rendering of French songs was beautiful in finesse, notably atmospheric in two by Keochlin, "Hiver" and "Le Matin," and among her most brilliant offerings was a Pastoral by Stravinsky. In her opening group she showed her grasp of the simplicity of old English songs. One was from "The Maid of the Mill," one of the earliest of English operettas, by Samuel Arnold (1740-1802).

One could hardly praise too highly the accompaniments of Robert Wallenborn. As a soloist he is adept in modern pianoforte music and was impressive in Reger's "Telemann Fugue," in which the nobility of his tone and rare technical powers were demonstrated. His most unique offering was "Exaltation" by the California modernist, Henry Dixon Cowell. In Paris Cowell's innovations have been well received; and he is heralded as a searcher for new aesthetic values "who hurls himself headlong into a musical stratosphere." In this work, which possesses the fascinating rhythm of war drums, Cowell demands the use on the keyboard of both the clenched fist and the elbow. It is due to Mr. Wallenborn to say that despite these gymnastics his tone was impeccable.

Fine Young Violinist

The traditional initiative of the Women's Musical Club, Toronto, was once more demonstrated at its opening recital for the present season at Hart House Theatre. It was the Canadian debut of a remarkable young violinist, Ossy Renardy, who will later make appearances in Western Canada. He is still very young, and his childhood was spent in Vienna. Unquestionably he has a genius for his instrument—he is one of those violinists who are "born, not made," though his magnificent technical equipment and dignity of style reveal very fine training. His bowing is inspiring in authority, and his tone is



WORLD-FAMOUS violinist, Jascha Heifetz will make his first visit to Toronto in three years when he appears at Massey Hall on Wednesday night, November 1.



IN AN ANNUAL cinematic series that has become almost an institution in Toronto, Capt. F. H. Reid, F.R.G.S., resumed his weekly Friday night illustrated travelogues when he presented "France" in color films at Massey Hall. The weekly series will continue until Spring.

singularly broad, pure and beautiful. His accomplishments with the left hand are such that the effects of great virtuosi past and present, like Paganini, Wilhelmj, Sarasate, Flesch and Kreisler are played with consummate ease. His program was virtuosic, and he had the good fortune to have the co-operation of Gwendolyn Williams at the piano, whose share in sonata numbers was notably fine. The music of the great 17th century violinist and composer, Arcangelo Corelli, figured largely; first a charming Sonata in C minor and later the Tartini-Kreisler "Variations on a Theme." The simple lyric graces of Schubert's Sonata in D major were captivating; and in such showy numbers as the Paganini-Wilhelmj Concerto in D major and the Sarasate "Zapateado" his skill and rhythm were captivating.

Casavant Societies

There now exist Casavant Societies for the promotion of organ music both at Toronto and Montreal; and the great French organist Marcel Dupré was engaged for the opening recitals in each city. The Toronto society which last season gave its recitals at twilight on Mondays has now changed its schedule to a series of Saturday matinées at Eaton Auditorium. The beauty, brilliance and ease of M. Dupré's playing need no praise at this late day. At Toronto he played in addition to some of his own compositions, works by Handel, César Franck and Bach, with entrancing grace and fervor of expression, and his rendering of Chorales by the latter was exalted. In Montreal he played on October 24 at the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, and by request the program was devoted entirely to his own compositions.

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has become an important factor in the city's musical life, and offers opportunities for advanced singers. There are a few vacancies for men in both the tenor and bass sections. Yet another choral society has been organized in Winnipeg, bearing the name of the Metropolitan Choir. Its conductor is Herbert J. Sadler, formerly identified with the Philharmonic Chorus. It is at present working on a large Christmas production of Handel's "Messiah."

Montreal is to have a series of monthly "9 o'clocks" of all-Canadian character. The first on November 6 will be a piano recital by Reginald Stewart. Later programs will be given by the Hart House String Quartet; Ishbel Mutch, soprano, formerly of Regina and now resident in Montreal; Marcel and Yvonne Hubert, cellist and pianist, Montreal; Gordon Hallett and Clifford Poole, duo-pianists, Toronto.

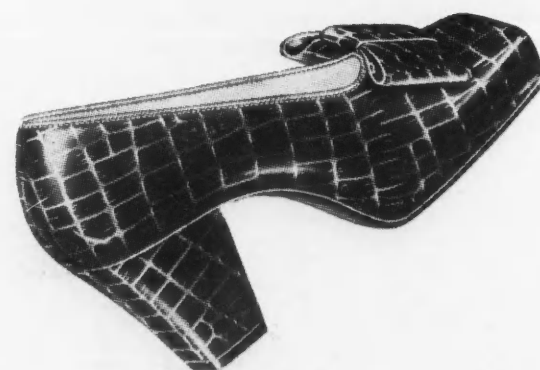
Brandon, Man., is enjoying a celebrity series of concerts this year. The schedule has already been opened by the renowned contralto, Hertha Glatz, formerly of the Strasbourg Opera Guild.

Hitler Aids Metropolitan

According to an announcement by Director Edward Johnson there will be no "war of ideologies" in the Metropolitan Opera House. That institution speaks a universal language and the old balance will be maintained in connection with the operatic repertoire. Hitler, however, has helped a bit in the acquisition of artists. The basso Alexander Kipnis, driven out of Vienna, is one of the new singers engaged, as is Jarmila Novotna, driven out of Prague, who will share coloratura roles with Lily Pons.

It is good news that the exquisite Canadian pianist Gertrude Huntly Green has returned to the concert platform, at the season's first recital of the Vancouver Women's Musical Club. By all accounts she is playing with all her old beauty of touch and poetry of expression. She was one of the last pupils of the great Polish teacher Moszkowski.

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THE WORLD PREMIERE of George Bernard Shaw's latest play "Geneva" will be given at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto, on Monday night, October 30. Dealing with the current European scene the presentation is in the hands of the Maurice Colbourne-Barry Jones company, currently on Canadian tour. Left, Lawrence Hanray as the "British Foreign Secretary," centre, Maurice Colbourne as "Herr Battler" and right, Ernest Borrows as "Signor Bombardone."

—Photographs by Ronny Jaques.

THE FILM PARADE

Hollywood Remembers The Time of Its Life

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

IN "HOLLYWOOD CAVALCADE" the industry presents us with its own biography—a genuine Horatio Alger epic. Luck, pluck and an honest ambition to please the people who will do it the most good—these are the forces that raised Hollywood from a starveling nobody to the Croesus among industries. It is now in a position to look back, as successful autobiographers do and reflect that those early days were probably the happiest time of its life.

Maybe they're right at that. There is a furious vitality about these early comedies reproduced in "Hollywood Cavalcade" that is hardly ever seen on the screen any more. Every man for himself and the devil take the plot—that was the simple formula for entertainment in the Mack Sennett days, a secret that seems to have been lost since to everybody except the Marx Brothers. The early crudities have been toned down of course, but that is a privilege that every autobiographer is entitled to. The figures of the Keystone cops don't jerk about in a drizzle of fog as they used to in the old days and Alice Faye as one of the earliest victims of the custard pie era is trim and smart and beautifully curled—not in the least like the rather frowsy beauties of twenty-five years ago. However, the spirit of youthful exuberance hasn't been sacrificed, or even modified, to the demands of a politer audience. If anything it's been exaggerated. There are probably more custard pies thrown in one sequence of "Hollywood Cavalcade" than the early movie-goer saw during the whole great custard-pie era. Alice Faye alone receives fifteen pies, right in the face, and in the climax of the pie-throwing sequence an entire set is buried under spattered custard and broken pastry. It's a food-commissioner's nightmare.

The Old is Best

As it turns out the Keystone Cops and the custard-pie sequences are the best part of the picture. This wasn't merely a matter of sentimental memory either. Young movie-goers to whom Buster Keaton was buried even

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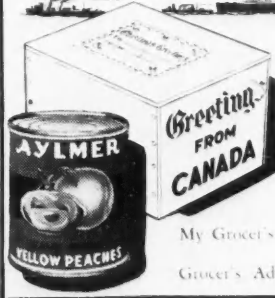
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person to use... prescribed without hesitation by eminent physicians. For even when taken frequently, Aspirin does not harm the heart. Starts "Tearing hold" almost at once. Aspirin starts disintegrating and begins to dissolve in the amazing space of 2 seconds... hence almost instantly is ready to start to relieve your pain amazingly fast!

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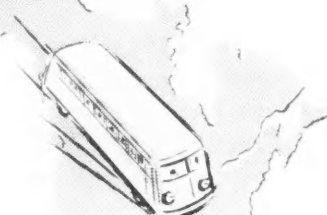
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YEAR-ROUND GOLF is one of the major attractions on Canada's Western coast where the mild climate and beautiful surroundings make visitors forget Winter. Here is a typical scene on one of the many courses near Victoria. —Photo courtesy Canadian Pacific Railway.

PORTS OF CALL

Victoria Is a Grand Place to Winter

BY GWEN CASH

SNOW will soon fall in Eastern Canada. Travel minded Canadians in the habit of scooting off to foreign parts with the first signs of cold weather, by ship or rail or plane, are making plans this year to winter in Victoria, B.C. Travel bureaus and agencies are very busy answering enquiries to that end. Many good Canadian dollars will apparently stay right at home where they belong.

Snow will soon fall in Eastern Canada. But in Victoria, B.C. roses bloom until and sometimes after Christmas. And this is no travel booklet fairy tale but honest to goodness truth. Violets too. I've picked them myself on many a January morning. Not in quantities but enough to wear for a buttonhole. Look at the average winter temperatures for Victoria. November 49, December 46, January 43, February 45, March 50. Pretty nice when you compare them to thirteen or thirty below or thereabout, eh? The average hours of bright sunshine is good too and rain-fall low.

Golfers know it. Have known it for years. For the last twelve the Empress Tourney, scheduled for the first

the gaieties of life when dangers are abating. Remember the last war? We danced and we danced and we danced. And I expect we will again.

So the highlights of the season promise to burn even more brightly than usual. There will be the famous Yuletide Festivals. For what the Mardi Gras is to New Orleans, the Yuletide Festivals at the Empress Hotel, are to Victoria, B.C. Usually close on twelve hundred pilgrims from all parts crowd the hotel for the Festivals. If the Management could push out the walls a bit, it is predicted there would be even more this year. As it is those first on the reservation list will get first choice—of tables and rooms, not cuisine or fun, I mean. In the very beginning of things, way before Christ, the Festivals of the Boar's Head and Yulelog were heathen ceremonies performed at the time of the Winter Solstice in mythological, Scandinavian Europe. Today as done at the Empress, the ceremonies, authentic and colorful, are enriched with all the pageantry of Elizabethan England and mediaeval religion. And the old songs of Merrie England raise the rafters.



THE IVY COVERED Empress Hotel at Victoria, B.C., has a baronial air and is the centre of social activity all winter long. The West Coast will this year be one of Canada's most popular winter playgrounds. —Photo courtesy Canadian Pacific Railway.

week in March has drawn contestants from all over Canada as well as the Pacific North West. And though military huts are to be built on the Macaulay Point Links, hard by Work Point Barracks, there is the Oak treed Royal Colwood, picturesque and sea girt Victoria, the Uplands and Gorge Vale Clubs, green and well kept and open throughout the winter for play. Occasionally—this being as truthful an account as I can write of why Canadians are making Victoria their winter playground this year—there is snow for three or four days, usually in mid-February. But it does not stay long and practically speaking, Victorians can play golf literally all the year round. And do. Visiting firemen too.

Fun and Games

Despite the seriousness of everything, socially there promises to be plenty of fun and games in the British Columbia capital this winter with the world famous Empress Hotel the center of it. Why not? The Army—or part of it—is there. The Navy—or much of it—is there. There has been and seems as if there will continue to be a plethora of weddings, not only of home town boys and girls, but of lasses to men "called up" from all parts of the Dominion. And it's never been the British way to avoid

November 30 is of course the traditional date for St. Andrews Ball, and Victoria's Scots will certainly not allow it to lapse this year. And there is always the Saturday night supper dances, besides all the charity balls planned for war purposes.

Flower and Specialty Teas are star turns on the Empress winter program most Saturday afternoons with most of Victoria and its friends dropping in for tea and crumpets, the odd spot of gossip, cups of tea before log fires. The Chrysanthemum Tea is in November . . . five hundred best blooms from the hotel's glass houses on display; the Children's Tea just before Christmas. . . Victoria's matrons if they have none, borrow some for the occasion—children of course I mean; the Christmas Flower Tea . . . its name describes it; the Daffodil Tea . . . daffs flower early in Victoria. The Calceolana Tea. . . It's a flower too.

News comes from Naramata B.C., that Carol Aikens who has done so much for Canadian drama, built a theatre in his Okanagan orchard, and was one time director at Hart House, Toronto plans to produce plays in Victoria this winter—for the benefit of the Red Cross and allied organizations. And all sorts of Little Theatre groups are getting ready for a busy season.

Private schools of which Victoria and vicinity has plenty, have already



SPLENDID TRAILS make riding one of the popular sports in Victoria, B.C. Here is a seaward vista in the Oak Bay District. —Photo courtesy Canadian Pacific Railway.

gained a quota of pupils, whose parents' plans have become war tangled. In some cases the parents, like a lot of other people in a similar quandary have stayed on in Victoria too. I don't blame them.

Victoria is probably the nicest place in the world to spend this coming winter. Plenty to do; golf; riding with snowcapped mountains "on the American side" as a back drop and an everchanging sea longside; driving, along winding lanes fringed with exotic looking arbutus trees with dusky red trunks, leafless, twisty oaks and dark green firs to quaint tea places for hot scones, Devonshire cream, and strawberry jam before open wood fires. There is warm sea water swimming in the Crystal Pool at the Empress Hotel and facilities and gadgets for all those various baths people like to take for tiredness and the odd rheumatic pain. There is the Provincial Library, the best of its kind hereabout, for those who like that sort of thing and archives stuffed with most interesting North West Canadiana. There is the Provincial Legislature, when it's in session (November and December) and that can be fun, too. There are all sorts of organizations to join for cultural, recreational and patriotic purposes. Bridge; people—charming people. Everyone who knows Victorians admits they are. Friendly too and mostly individualists. There are gardens—and the first week in May the Spring Garden Festival, when fifty private gardens are opened to the visiting public.

Prices are uninflated—as yet. A Canadian dollar buys a dollar's worth

There's music in the sea air at CHALFONTE- HADDON HALL

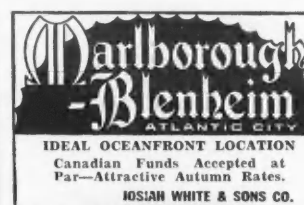
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COMING EVENTS

INTERNATIONALLY known journalists, authors and commentators, including Pierre van Paassen, George Sokolsky, Stanley High, Michael Williams and Erika Mann, will participate in a series of five lectures on current international problems to be sponsored this season by the Men's Club of Holy Blossom Synagogue, Toronto.

Subjects of the series, which will open early in November, include: "Shall Fascism Dominate the World?", "School For Barbarians," "Armageddon—World Conflict," "Catholicism and the World Crisis," and "What Must Democracy Do to be Saved?"

This is the sixth year Holy Blossom Forum has brought to Toronto distinguished world figures. The lectures are provided as a public service to the community and are arranged as a contribution to the cultural life of Toronto.

First speaker in the series is George Sokolsky, author, columnist and outstanding authority on world political and economic affairs. Mr. Sokolsky was in Russia at the time of the revolution and from 1920 until 1930 resided in China.



THE FAMED YULETIDE FESTIVALS at the Empress Hotel are the high spot of the Winter season's activities on the Pacific Coast. —Photo courtesy Canadian Pacific Railway.

AMONG THOSE PRESENT

BY BERNICE COFFEY

A LARGE and enthusiastic audience was present for the Women's Musical Club's first concert of the season when Ossy Renardy, talented young violinist, was guest artist at Hart House Theatre, Toronto. Miss Gwendolyn Williams was Mr. Renardy's accompanist. Announcement was made by Mrs. W. B. Woods, president of the club, of the open concert to be held in November in Massey Hall. At the close of the program members were entertained at tea on the stage by the executive committee.

Among those present were: Mrs. Wallace Scott, Mrs. R. J. Dilworth, Miss Kathleen MacLennan, Mrs. A. M. Huestis, Mrs. Richard Tattersall, Mrs. Gordon Finch, Mrs. Napier Moore, Mrs. F. Erichsen Brown, Mrs. T. Rashkis, Mrs. Halden Meek, Mrs. M. G. Counsell, Mrs. Eric Clarke, Miss Nella Jefferis, Mrs. de Bruno Austin, Mrs. J. G. Fitzgerald, Miss Caroline Lomax, Mrs. G. H. Hunt, Mrs. Roscoe Graham, Mrs. Duncan Graham, Mrs. Alfred Haywood of Vancouver, the Misses Maclean Howard, Miss Ella Harcourt, Miss Eleanor Lyle, Mrs. Edward Bickie, Miss Marjorie Gibson, Mrs. Geoffrey Holt, Mrs. Frank Hodgins, Mrs. Peleg Howland, Mrs. George Wilson, Mrs. H. B. VanWyck, Miss Mildred Graydon, Mrs. E. F. Garrow, Mrs. F. Mackelcan, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Adaskin, Mrs. Murray Adaskin, Mrs. R. A. Daly, Mrs. Gordon Shaver, Miss Isabel Christie, Mrs. Thomas Whitley, Mrs. I. W. Keffer, Mrs. W. L. Matthews, Miss Rae Cayley.

Patronesses and Hostesses

Patronesses for the Dixon Hall dance to be held at Columbus Hall, Toronto, on Friday, November 3, are Mrs. Herbert Bruce, Lady Kemp, Mrs. R. J. Renison, Mrs. Lionel Clarke, Mrs. R. J. Christie, Mrs. C. P. Smith, Mrs. C. R. Sanderson, Mrs. N. E. Radford, Mrs. R. C. H. Cassells. Many parties will precede the dance which is always a much anticipated event. Among the hostesses who will entertain are Mrs. Thomas Whitley, Mrs. Humphrey Gilbert, Mrs. H. R. Jackman, Mrs. J. S. Corrigan, Mrs. Arthur Cayley, Mrs. Gerald Walker, Mrs. Lawrence Jackson, Mrs. Eric Warren.

At Government House

Mr. F. E. H. Groenman was received by the Governor General and presented his letters of Credence as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for The Netherlands, on Wednesday morning, October 18. Their Excellencies entertained at tea for a party of English, Scottish and Ottawa school girls.

Their Excellencies attended by Mrs. George Pape and Commander Edson Sherwood dined with the Accredited Representative of the Union of South Africa and Mrs. de Waal Meyer.

Town and Gown

The opening Town and Gown tea of the season was held in the ballroom at the Faculty Club, McTavish street, Montreal, on Tuesday after-



MRS. ALBERT MATTHEWS, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, who has graciously lent her patronage to the work of the Poppy Fund. November 11 will be Poppy Day in Toronto.

noon, October 24, following the first general meeting of the Women Associates of McGill in Strathcona Hall. At the tea Mrs. Lewis Douglas received with Mrs. W. D. Woodhead, the president. Pouring tea were Mrs. A. J. Brown, Mrs. Herbert Molson, Mrs. F. A. C. Scrimger, Mrs. Grant Fleming, and Mrs. Godfrey Burr. The assisting hostesses were Mrs. Stuart Forbes, Mrs. Otto Maas, Mrs. Lorne Montgomery, Mrs. W. C. Nicholson and Mrs. F. F. Osborne. The committee in charge include Mrs. Ernest Brown and Mrs. J. J. O'Neill.

Entertained

Miss Margaret Eaton, of Toronto, was hostess at a cocktail party for Miss Helen Jepson, Metropolitan Opera singer. Among the guests were Colonel and Mrs. George Drew, Major and Mrs. Clifford Sifton, Colonel and Mrs. Reginald Pellatt, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Eaton, Lady Kemp, Captain and Mrs. Robert Armstrong, Mr. Gordon Perry, Mr. Robert Jackson and Mr. Murray Fleming.

Coronation Club

A large attendance is expected at the dance given by the Coronation Club of Toronto in aid of St. John's Convalescent Hospital, which takes place on November 2 at the Royal York Hotel. Mrs. Alfred Phillips is convening the dance and her co-conveners are Miss Marion Dobson and Mrs. L. D. Murray. Flowers will be offered for sale during the evening by members of the club.

Casavant Society

Marcel Dupré, the famous Parisian organist, on the afternoon of Saturday, October 21, opened the season's series of organ musicales given under the auspices of the Casavant Society at the Eaton Auditorium, Toronto. Mons. Dupré is on his way home after a brilliant Australian tour and thrilled the devotees of the organ present with his masterly playing.

After the program tea was served on the stage. Lady Kemp and Mrs.

W. W. Evans, two founder members of the Society, presided at the tea table. Hostesses were Mrs. Bruce Scott, Mrs. T. J. Crawford, Mrs. D. Cruikshanks, Miss Marion Ferguson, Miss Muriel Gidley, Mrs. A. S. Coffey.

In Vancouver

Mr. and Mrs. P. S. McKergow, of Vancouver, entertained recently in honor of the Hon. Arthur Meighen and the Hon. J. S. McLean, both of Ottawa. Mrs. McKergow was again hostess when she entertained at the tea hour for the wives of the officers of the 1st Anti-Aircraft Regiment and for the members of committees for "Shellzapoppin." Vancouver's first regimental concert. Mrs. P. C. Tees presided at the tea table.

Regimental Fete

The Royal Regiment Fete on Saturday, Oct. 28 in the Electrical Building, Exhibition Park, Toronto, will be a gay event, and is being arranged by the women's auxiliary. Mrs. F. H. Marani entertained recently at a tea for those selling flowers and raffle tickets; and her guests included Mrs. Ralph Young, Mrs. Eric Machell, Mrs. Douglas Catto, Mrs. John McMaster, Mrs. Bruce



A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH OF MRS. BEVERLEY MATTHEWS of Toronto. —Photograph by Violet Keene.

Young, Mrs. Charles Jennings, Miss Eileen Alley, Miss Betty Christie, Miss Hope McCrea, Miss Peggy Hunter, Miss Mary Venables, Miss Katharine Clarkson, Miss Betty Ridout, Miss Doryth Emerson, Miss Lyn Pepler, Miss Barbara Jones, Miss Hester and Miss Daphne Basher, Miss Nan Pullen, Miss Marnie Fletcher, Miss Margaret Machell.

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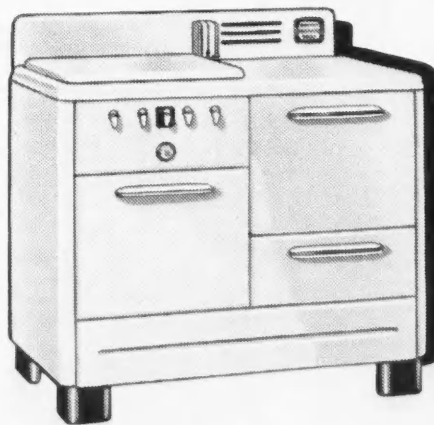
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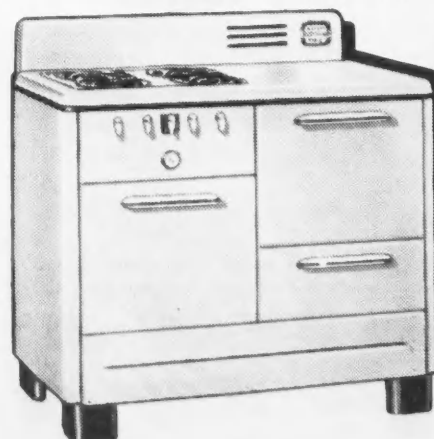
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ACROSS THE POND

Canada's Women Get Organized

BY MARY GOLDIE

CANADIAN women throughout the British Isles are now being registered for war service. The Canadian Women's Club, has formed a War Committee under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Vincent Massey and has opened an office in Canada House. In this office, a temporary abode, the women of the Committee receive hundreds of letters and interview many applicants in person. I am helping with clerical work in connection with this organization, and have been given the opportunity of seeing some of the letters of application. It has filled me with amazement to discover that there are so many women here who are either Canadians by birth, naturalized Canadians, or who are the wives of Canadian men. The letters come from all types of people, but the outstanding thing about them is that they set down some of the most wonderful qualifications I have ever read.

The knowledge of many languages is predominant. Then there are the women who went through the last war as nurses, as transport drivers in France, as workers at Information Bureaux, as canteen workers, as matrons of hospitals, as trained nurses. There are also those who helped in the running of the famous Beaver Huts in the last war. Added to this, there are letters from a younger generation who have not seen a war.

Announcements ENGAGEMENTS

The engagement is announced of Gertrude Margaret, daughter of Mrs. Evans and the late Mr. W. W. Evans to Doctor Ray N. Lawson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ray Lawson, London, Ontario. The marriage to take place the latter part of November.

but who wish to give their services in any capacity. But through all the letters runs the same strain of wishing to do something to help Canada play its part.

In the meantime, work is progressing with the registering and organizing of the applicants, and the members of the Committee, including Lady Donegal, Lady Lever, Mrs. MacLeod, Mrs. Leonard Hancock, Mrs. Huffman and many others, are working hard to bring order out of the inrush of applications. Today a canteen is being opened in rooms lent to the Canadian Women's Club by Canadian firms—a canteen where the young men of Canada already here, and any Canadian officers or men in service, may gather and have tea and mix with friends. We are, at present, going through a stage of boredom here. So many men and women in the Civil Defence scheme are being forced to spend their days waiting at their posts for something to happen. This Canadian canteen, small though it may be to start with, will do something to lessen some of that boredom and make the young people happier.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. McDowell, V.C., D.S.O., who is at present in London, had a letter to the Editor of "The Times" in a recent edition. The subject was "America and the War—Middle West Opinion," and Lt. Col. McDowell quoted an excerpt from a newspaper which he thinks will answer the many queries in this country, concerning American opinion on the war. The excerpt is entitled "Open Letter to Hitler." Lt. Col. McDowell must be viewing the war with mixed feelings. He served from 1915 until 1918, and won the Victoria Cross and the Distinguished Service Order.

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"My husband was very ill; doctor advised BOVRIL. Ever since he has had a cup every night and it has helped build him up wonderfully."

CONCERNING FOOD

Adam Probably Picked It Himself

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

"And all was for an apple—
An apple that he took,
As clerks finden written
In their book...."
(A mediaeval Carol)

THERE are plenty of interpretations of the fall of man, all throwing the blame on us. Personally I'm content to keep out of the row and accept the theory that it was the fruit of an apple tree did Adam in. Why an apple, when Holy Writ never mentions the fruit in its version you ask? O, let's take that in our stride too. Surely the apple is, if not the most luscious, certainly the perfect all-round fruit. It is beautiful from the days its blossoms drift the boughs, to the weeks its lavish fruit bends the branches to the ground. A tree good for food, pleasant to the eyes and to be desired to make one wise. I did not invent that description, goops. You will find it in Genesis III. I'm not a bit surprised it gradually became attached to the first apple tree, for an apple tree fits it.

The Minister of Agriculture has issued a plea to Canadians, I'm told, to eat more apples to use the excess crop. You will have to come to the support of the Hon. Minister. I eat apples in some shape or form at least once a day as it is. All I can do on top of that is to write again about apple dishes to encourage you.

But hold on. Before we go to town on apple recipes let me speak of a fruit whose only similarity to apples is in shape. Those baskets of pale, yellow-green, apple-like fruits you see in all the good fruit shops now are



THE 1940 CARS. The Ford V-8 Deluxe Fordor sedan is a big handsome car with graceful modern styling. Among numerous important new features are finger-tip gearshift and a new controlled ventilation system.

cooked until it is thick, add the red coloring, and pour it over the apples. Just before serving pour the brandy over the apples, light it and bring it to the table.

Cider Apple Sauce

This hails from England and is an adaptation, for moderns, of a very ancient recipe. The sweet fresh cider now sold on most good markets is the trick. If it is made with sour cider sweeten it with maple sugar.

Peel, quarter, and core 8 cups of pleasant flavored apples. Boil four cups of sweet cider until it has re-

sugar and candies in water. Put the apples in an ovenware dish with a cover. Pour on the syrup, dot the apples with the butter, cover and bake in a rather slow oven for about an hour, or an hour and a half. The oftener you baste the apples the better the effect. Lacking the candies, use a few drops of red vegetable coloring, brown sugar, and a piece of stick cinnamon which you remove before the dish is served. Be discreet about stick cinnamon. It has a punch like the kick of a horse.

COMING EVENTS

THE first concert of the sixteenth annual series by the Hart House String Quartet will be on the evening of Saturday, October 28 in Hart House Theatre. The program will consist of the Haydn quartet in C major, opus 54, No. 2; the Delius quartet; and the Schubert quartet in D minor, (Death and the Maiden.)

It will be the first of the 1939-40 subscription series of four concerts. The dates, programs and assisting artists of the subsequent concerts will be—January, 27, Mozart quartet in C major, K 465; Bridge quartet in E minor; Brahms quintet in F minor, opus 34, with Viggo Kihl at the piano; February 24, Mendelssohn quartet in E flat, opus 12; McEwen "Biscay" quartet; and the Franck quintet, with Ernest Seitz at the piano; March 16, Dohnanyi quartet in D flat, opus 15; Warner Folk-Song Fantasy, opus 18; Brahms sextet in B flat, opus 18, in which Leo Smith and Cecil Figelski will assist.

Between the first and second Toronto concerts the quartet will undertake the largest Western tour in its history. The tour will include twenty four cities in Canada and the United States, with eight concerts in aid of the local Red Cross organizations.

The Hart House Quartet consists of James Levey, first violin, Adolphe Koldofsky, second violin, Milton Blackstone, viola, and Boris Ham-bourg, violoncello.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Matthews will attend the opening concert.



THE 1940 CARS. Featuring entirely new body-styling Chevrolet also offers a host of mechanical improvements. Illustrated here is the Special DeLuxe convertible cabriolet.

quinces. Raw, they wouldn't have tempted Adam to park his gum; but Ah! when Eve learned to cook!

Lyrical Success

I cooked the first Quinces to arrive in Toronto this season a few days ago. I made Quince jam. It is such a lyrical success I beg you to get right down to it and do likewise. Quinces will be on the market for the better part of a month.

Frankly I was encouraged to try quinces because I was curious about some new preserving jars that have lately come on the market. I've always felt something should be done (by someone else) to improve the old fashioned glass "sealer," hard to clean, apt to leak, dependent on theenuity of a plumber to screw down tight. Well, my pets, it seems someone has been working on our sad case. I am delighted to give a loud, enthusiastic cheer for the new, wide-mouthed, spring-topped containers called Vacu-top jars which now contain all my preserved damsons and my quince jam. If I had known of them earlier in the season they would have held all my stored fruit. Enthusiastic picnickers in the family have already pointed out how elegant they are going to be to hold the peeled tomatoes, the salad, and the stuffed eggs and such, on excursions when fine weather returns. Meanwhile my quince jam looks simply superb in them. They are handsome jars and incidentally cost very little more than the old fashioned worries. Watch for them.

Here is the quince jam recipe.

Quince Jam

Peel, quarter and core quinces. Chop the fruit coarsely. To 4 cups of the chopped fruit allow 3 cups of white sugar and half a cup of water. Cook all together very gently until the quince is soft and the liquid jellies in a saucer. Do not cook till the jelly is too thick or it will be sugary. The jelly will thicken too after standing.

Now to return to our government service. This is an apple dessert de luxe involving some of your quince jam.

Christmas Apples

12 apples
1/2 cup of brandy
6 tablespoons of quince jam
3 cups of sugar
2 cups of water
a few drops of cochineal.

Peel and core a dozen handsome apples, make a syrup by cooking the sugar and water together for about five minutes and cook the apples in it until they are tender but firm. Place the apples on a shallow dish or silver platter, fill the centre of each with quince jam. Boil down the syrup in which the apples were

cooked until it is thick, add the red coloring, and pour it over the apples. Just before serving pour the brandy over the apples, light it and bring it to the table.

Cider Apple Sauce

This hails from England and is an adaptation, for moderns, of a very ancient recipe. The sweet fresh cider now sold on most good markets is the trick. If it is made with sour cider sweeten it with maple sugar.

Peel, quarter, and core 8 cups of pleasant flavored apples. Boil four cups of sweet cider until it has re-

sugar and candies in water. Put the apples in an ovenware dish with a cover. Pour on the syrup, dot the apples with the butter, cover and bake in a rather slow oven for about an hour, or an hour and a half. The oftener you baste the apples the better the effect. Lacking the candies, use a few drops of red vegetable coloring, brown sugar, and a piece of stick cinnamon which you remove before the dish is served. Be discreet about stick cinnamon. It has a punch like the kick of a horse.

COMING EVENTS

THE first concert of the sixteenth annual series by the Hart House String Quartet will be on the evening of Saturday, October 28 in Hart House Theatre. The program will consist of the Haydn quartet in C major, opus 54, No. 2; the Delius quartet; and the Schubert quartet in D minor, (Death and the Maiden.)

It will be the first of the 1939-40 subscription series of four concerts. The dates, programs and assisting artists of the subsequent concerts will be—January, 27, Mozart quartet in C major, K 465; Bridge quartet in E minor; Brahms quintet in F minor, opus 34, with Viggo Kihl at the piano; February 24, Mendelssohn quartet in E flat, opus 12; McEwen "Biscay" quartet; and the Franck quintet, with Ernest Seitz at the piano; March 16, Dohnanyi quartet in D flat, opus 15; Warner Folk-Song Fantasy, opus 18; Brahms sextet in B flat, opus 18, in which Leo Smith and Cecil Figelski will assist.

Between the first and second Toronto concerts the quartet will undertake the largest Western tour in its history. The tour will include twenty four cities in Canada and the United States, with eight concerts in aid of the local Red Cross organizations.

The Hart House Quartet consists of James Levey, first violin, Adolphe Koldofsky, second violin, Milton Blackstone, viola, and Boris Ham-bourg, violoncello.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Matthews will attend the opening concert.

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Just a few, gaily colorful, red or green Liberty Cherries will add so much to the appearance of your cake, and to its deliciousness as well.

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ACIDS THIS AMAZING
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NO, DO THIS AS SOON AS YOU GET READY FOR BED—



Wake up clear-headed and peppy . . . no acid upsets or headaches.

It's hard to avoid it if you're friendly and gay . . . AND IF you over-indulge—eat or drink too much . . . stay out all hours . . . you're due to "pay the piper" in the morning. You're in for a session of OVER-ACIDITY of the stomach that can get you really down and spoil the whole next day. There's no use to fool with slow, makeshift remedies or "potions". Only a thorough, FAST, ALKALIZATION can combat excess stomach acidity.

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IN OUR Family

FISH CROQUETTES

4 tablespoons of butter, 1/2 cupful of flour, 2 cupfuls of milk, 2 teaspoonfuls of lemon juice, 2 teaspoonfuls of Worcestershire sauce, salt, pepper, 2 cupfuls of Canadian flaked fish.

Melt the butter in a saucepan, add the flour and blend well. Stir in the milk and cook, stirring constantly until thick. Add the lemon juice and Worcestershire sauce and season to taste with salt and pepper. Then add the flaked fish. Spread the mixture on a platter or flat dish and allow to cool. Shape into cakes, rolls or cones, coat with fine bread crumbs, then dip in beaten egg to which a little water is added (1 tablespoonful of water to 1 egg). Roll again in crumbs and fry browned. Drain on a crumpled paper towel or absorbent paper and serve piping hot, garnished with lemon wedges and parsley.

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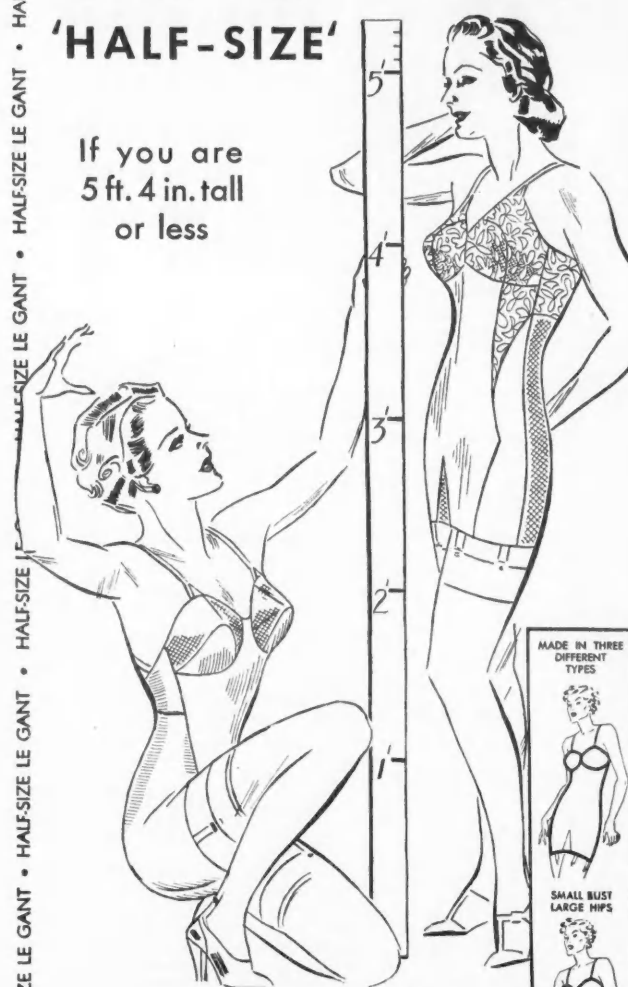
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5 ft. 4 in. tall
or less



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DIFFERENT
TYPES

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LARGE HIPS

AVERAGE BUST
AVERAGE HIPS

LARGE BUST
SMALL HIPS

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"Half-Size" Le Gant, for shorter women who
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Hats soar off skywards, and here is Erik's version in a tobacco brown felt
hat trimmed with dark brown grosgrain ribbon. A large gold pin thrust
through the crown lends a casual touch.

—Photograph by Doreyne, Paris.

WORLD of WOMEN

When Winter Comes....

BY BERNICE COFFEY

WINTER Tip-Offs:

It's the "fading tan" period—
and now when the social season is
off to a head-start, is the time to
hurry the process with the nightly
use of a good skin bleach on arms,
neck, and face. In the meantime
liquid powder will prove friendly con-
cealment for a lingering tan when
evening dress is worn; or to brighten
a skin rendered unattractive by tan
use a foundation cream in a shade
slightly lighter than the skin color.

Try highlighting the hair without
doing anything drastic about chang-
ing its color. For instance, there's a
rinse in the new "burnt sugar" color
that gives a burnished look to hair
that is a meek brown. A blue rinse
is delightful for white hair, and it
also can be used to give black hair
a blue-black raven sheen. A red gold
rinse enhances naturally auburn hair.

Get the largest size obtainable of
your favorite hand cream or lotion,
and use it often. Hands busy with
knitting needles are going to be in
the limelight this winter as never
before.

Try to establish some sort of water-
drinking ritual—an active life de-
mands it—a ritual whereby you are
sure of taking a specified amount
every day. Also try to concentrate
on the ash-forming foods—raw fruits
and raw vegetables.

DO THE unexpected whenever pos-
sible—but not when it means
wearing the blue-red nail polish you
adore at the same time as the yellow-
red lip rouge which also stands high
in your affections.

One of the commonest little fal-
lacies is that your complexion is
centered solely in your face; that

your neck is part of your body, and,
consequently, deserves only the per-
functory attention of cleansing. This
is awfully silly, for you can't keep
the human eye from traveling, and,
because the eye is critical, it's going
to seek out your flaws. An uncared-
for neck, under a silky, smooth face
is as fine a case of Queen Anne front
and Mary Ann back as you could find.
Ergo, the neck and shoulders
deserve the same loving care and
treatment as that given the face, and
should be as carefully powdered.

Correct nail styling is more easily
achieved when the hand type is taken
into consideration. According to one
hand authority there are five basic
hand types—the long, attenuated
exotic; the short, square-fingered
creative; the long, straight-fingered
executive; the round, tapered artistic;
the graceful, symmetrical patrician.
Ninety-five per cent of all hands can
be classified according to these five
types, so they say. Once classified,
it is a simple task to enhance their
charm by manicuring them to em-
phasize their outstanding character-
istics.

IF YOU would like to carry with
you memories of summer as the
days grow shorter, you might ex-
periment with the scent of pink
clover. It comes in perfume as well
as cologne, powder, sachet, soap and
so on. It captures the gay, clear
scent of clover fields at dawn and is
fresh as dew. And it has the happy
faculty of being as compatible with
tweeds as it is with the silks and
satins of evening.

By the way, tweeds go round the
clock from dawn to dawn. The new
tweed ensembles are in soft honey,



MANY OF THE SEASON'S MOST IMPORTANT style details are cleverly
emphasized in this black sheer dinner dress—handsome silhouette with the
"caved-in" waist, the curved hips, the long torso line and the peplum placed
low on the hips.

—Photograph courtesy the Robert Simpson Co., Ltd.

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IT may be enlarged pores that worry you. Or oily shine, or blackheads. Perhaps your skin lacks smoothness—is rough and scaly. Even though it does not show these actual blemishes, it may have lost its freshness and firmness, and look old and "thick."

Here's new hope for you, new help for your skin! Through the different kind of action offered by Phillips' Milk of Magnesia Texture Cream and Cleansing Cream.

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The very look and feel of this delightful cream gives promise of what it will do for your skin! Its difference is due to the Milk of Magnesia which acts on the excess fatty acid accumulations thus helping to overcome troublesome faults and blemishes, and to freshen and beautify your skin.

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turquoise, grey or spice. Evening wraps of this fabric are fur trimmed or plain—a turquoise with platinum fox, and a honey color with mink collar and revers are two little numbers to covet.

COMING EVENTS

JUST before the curtain rises on the world premiere of George Bernard Shaw's "Geneva" at the Royal Alexandra Theatre on Monday night, October 30, the audience-anticipation will undoubtedly have reached top pitch. Ever since Shaw, in the light of unexpectedly swift changes in the European scene, announced that his satire on the gangster-dictators and the inactivities of the League of Nations required re-writing, the revision of this riotous three-act play has been eagerly awaited.

Just what changes Shaw has made are still shrouded in a secrecy that will not be lifted until the opening night's performance. Friends of long standing have asked for even an inkling of what they may expect; Shaw maintains his wait-and-see attitude. The distinction of presenting the world premiere of the revised "Geneva" goes to Maurice Colbourne and Barry Jones, those enterprising young actor-managers who first introduced Shaw's plays to Canadian theatre-goers some ten years ago and who have continued the good work in Canada ever since.

The dictators, thinly-disguised in name but easily identifiable in make-up and stage deportment, are summoned to appear before the League of Nations Court in this latest Shavian opus. Brilliantly satirical are their oratorical defences. Weeping over the death of his dog and then hysterically defending religious and racial persecution is Herr Battler, complete with drooping forelock and Chaplinesque moustache. Strutting with all the arrogance of an early Roman emperor is the stocky Signore Bombardone. In direct contrast is the diffident British Foreign Secretary, whimsically superior. Supervising the hearings is the Judge into whose mouth Shaw puts his own personal and devastating commentaries.

Maurice Colbourne plays Herr Battler. ("I could hardly ask anyone else in the company to take the part; if there is any rotten egg throwing, I shall have to be the target," he says.) Barry Jones plays the Judge. The two have brought over an excellent company in which are some of the finest actors on the West End stage. The leading lady, who plays the scatter-brained Begonia Brown, is Norah Howard, one of the younger established London players and a favorite with British film fans. Signor Bombardone is played by Ernest Borrow; the British Foreign Secretary by Lawrence Hanray; both are splendid actors who enjoy heavy followings among London's theatre-goers.

The Competition Winners

THE hundred prints which will compose SATURDAY NIGHT's presentation Album of photographs by Canadian amateur photographers to be presented to Their Majesties as a souvenir of the Royal Visit to Canada were completed last week and have been hung for a week in the Art Department of the Robert Simpson Co. Ltd. in Toronto. For the purpose of selecting the winners of the four prizes offered in this Competition, the Editor and the Staff Photographer invoked the assistance of Mr. F. R. Lockhart, who for many years was president of the Toronto Camera Club and is one of the best known judges of both the art and the technique of photography in Canada. The decisions were in all cases unanimous.

The One Hundred Dollar Prize for All Canada goes to Mrs. Norman Taylor, Trinity College School, Port Hope, Ont., for a picture showing a Canadian family listening to a broadcast on the Royal Visit, and entitled: "And There is the Queen."

The three Twenty-Five Dollar Prizes for the Eastern, Central and

Western Regions respectively go to M. I. Davies, 209 Lazard Ave., Town of Mount Royal, Que., for "The First Arrival;" J. W. Vila, 84 Homewood Ave., Hamilton, Ont., for "Watching," depicting a crippled boy waving a flag from a window during the Royal procession; and W. Craig Montgomery, 490 Spence St., Winnipeg, Man., for "Waiting in the Rain," a clever "angle" shot of spectators with newspapers over their heads in place of umbrellas.

A special prize of Ten Dollars goes to Miss Cory Taylor, 55 Glen Rd., Toronto, for "Planting Pennies," a study of boys placing coins on the tracks before the Royal train, which was a very close runner-up for the Regional prize, and was one of a group of four successful entries by the same lady, all distinguished by excellent camera sense.

These prize-winners and possibly two or three more of the best entries will be reproduced next week as a page display. The adjudication took place too late for us to show them this week.

THE BACK PAGE

Come Again No More

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

ON A SATURDAY afternoon I happened to be passing the Stadium just as the football crowd was pouring in—all the bright-faced girls and youths with their ribbon streamers, and all the solid older people with their good clothes and steamer rugs. It was perfect football weather, hazy yet crisp, and there was the familiar smell of leaves burning and the cheerful whistle from the peanut vendor's stand. We sat waiting for the traffic to untangle and I was thinking Thank God I didn't have to go to football games any more. This is middle age, I thought, and it's swell.

There were the days when I used to go to football games. I would bundle up and go along with the rest and sit for hours in the grandstand, watching the large meaningless pantomime taking place in the field—the players crouching, plunging and tangling, then disentangling and starting all over again. Then a break would come and everyone would stand up and cheer and feeling a little theatrical I would stand up and cheer too. Actually I never felt a thing but cold—the play of the autumn breeze on the back of my neck and the chill of the cement floor striking up to my knees.

Then one afternoon when everybody was getting ready for the big game and I was looking about for an extra sweater it suddenly occurred to me, "I don't have to go to football games." I don't know where the idea came from but there it was, electrifying. I didn't have to go to another football game again as long as I lived. After that I spent the chilly fall Saturday afternoons the way I really wanted to, in a nice hot bath with a popular work of fiction.

REVELATION comes slowly and in snatches. One flash can hardly illuminate a life-time—unless, of course, you have the wisdom to apply it. Unfortunately I hadn't. I still trailed sullenly along in the violent wake of my friends' enthusiasms. In the summer, of course, it was worse because in the summer there was swimming.

I really hated everything about swimming—the bathing suit that was always clammy or hard and gritted



FOR GAMELIN WILL GET YOU-IF-YOU-DON'T-WATCH-OUT!

with sand, the water that never seemed anything but icy no matter how the sun blazed; and most of all the chilly afternoons in late summer and the people who yelled up cheerfully that it was warm as anything, the air was so much colder than the water. Besides I never could learn to swim. Something happened as soon as I got my feet off bottom. The centre of gravity mysteriously shifted and I gradually came erect and gradually sank. Everybody took turns in trying to teach me to keep afloat. There was one harassing afternoon spent with a professor of Oriental Languages, a firm wiry man who boasted he had never met anyone he couldn't teach to swim. At the end of the afternoon he said crossly, "You don't want to learn to swim. Or else there's something the matter with you." "There is," I said, "I've got lead in my pants." And leaving him slightly flushed—because ladies didn't talk in that way those days—I went and sat down on the sand.

It was one of those brisk summer days with a wind blowing off the lake. I was just sitting there trying to get what comfort I could from the sun and the sand and not thinking of anything at all when suddenly the truth dawned again. It was extraordinarily exciting. I sat watching the professor striking out with fine clean strokes to the middle of the lake and

I thought gleefully, "I don't have to learn to swim. I don't have to go into any open water, fresh or salt, again as long as I live!" After that I used to sit up on the verandah while the rest tumbled merrily about in the surf; just sit on the verandah all dressed up in my clothes, quietly knitting.

IT TOOK me three years to get clear of knitting. I began a sweater in 1929 and finished it in 1932. It had stretched and grown confused in the process and by the time it was completed it looked almost as meaningless to my eye as a football scrimmage. Everyone was interested and sympathetic, however, till a friend came along and said Look what you really should do is pull the whole thing out and start again. "Just follow the instructions in the book," she said, "it's perfectly easy to learn to knit."

Easy to learn to knit! It had taken me three whole years to learn not to knit. I rolled it up and handed it over to her. "Pull it out yourself," I said. "I don't have to knit. I'm never going to knit again."

If intelligence consists in applying experience, I realize now that I must have been mentally retarded at this time. For the next summer everyone took to birding and I went along with the rest. It was up in the country and my host was a man who used to say playfully that he hunted birds with a camera. We used to trail along, shushing each other and identifying birds in hushed tones, and the conversation was ardently ornithological from morning till night. Then one day at breakfast someone rushed in to say that Wilfred the cat had caught a starling. By the time we got out Wilfred had been separated from the starling and was crouched under a bush lashing his tail.

I couldn't help feeling that one starling more or less didn't matter. There were thousands of them and they used to come to our windows before even the bird-lovers were up, shrieking to us to get up and identify

TIME TO RETIRE

I'D HAVE to put away my clothes And brush my teeth and rinse my nose Set the clock for an ungodly hour Cold cream my face and take a shower Leave a note for the morning milk And other duties of such ilk: I think I'll sit and read instead—I'm much too tired to go to bed.

MAY RICHSTONE.

them. I looked at the starling now and I looked at Wilfred, growling and twitching under the current bush. And at that moment I separated myself from my friends and identified myself with Wilfred. I didn't have to love birds. We all trailed back to the house and the next morning when the rest went birding I stayed in bed with Wilfred curled congenially on the blanket and purring like a distant motor launch.

BRIDGE came after that. A lot of social pressure was brought to bear here. Even the etiquette columns took it up. "Even if you do not enjoy the game," they pointed out austere, "it is necessary to learn it in order that your hostess may not be embarrassed." I didn't enjoy it and I never could learn it. I used to sit watching, with stunned admiration, the brilliant cross-ruffing of a girl I knew who couldn't get through junior geometry in high school. "And the deuce takes it," she would say happily, laying a two-spot on the ace I had been cherishing. I went through a whole winter of this sort of humiliation. And then one evening just as I was sitting down to a long dreary session the revelation came as clear and brilliant as ever.

My hostess wasn't embarrassed, she was immensely relieved. She gave me "The Ladies' Home Journal," and fixed the light for me just right and left me to myself. I've been left a lot to myself since then and I've enjoyed it fine.

Looking back over it all I am astonished at the slowness and waywardness with which all these revelations came. Heaven knows I had no talent as a secretary. Yet when someone suggested that I act as unpaid corresponding secretary on the board of a charitable institution I accepted

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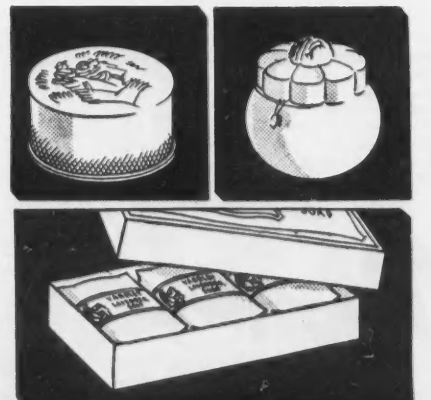
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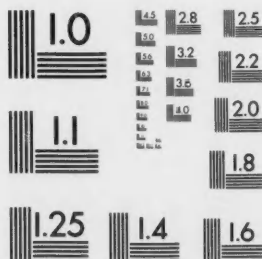
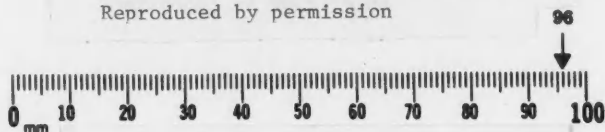
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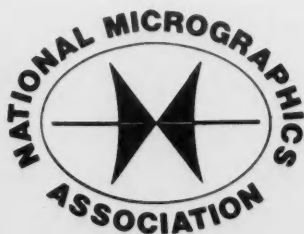
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